GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

DURING

1912-1913.

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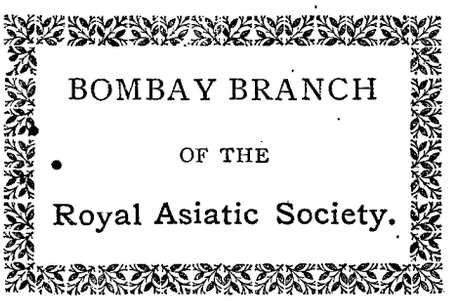

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

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1912-1913.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

SUMMARY.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BIHAR AND ORISSA, 1912-13.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

1. THE Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., I.S.O., was Lieutenant-Governor of the Province throughout the year.

HEADQUARTERS OF GOVERNMENT AND TOURS OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Headquarters of Government.

2. The headquarters of the Government were at Ranchi throughout the year.

3. Sir Charles Bayley assumed charge in Calcutta on the 1st April and, after staying at Bankipore from the 13th to the 19th, reached Ranchi on the 20th April.

Tours.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor was absent from headquarters on tour from the 19th July to the 8th August, during which period he visited the Colliery tracts of Jharia and Dhanbaid, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Baripada, Sakchi, and Sambalpur. On the 27th October His Honour left Ranchi for Bankipore, arriving on the 31st October and visiting Hazaribagh and Gaya *en route*. From the 25th January to the 28th February he was on tour in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Purnea, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, the Santal Parganas, and Shahabad. He also visited Rajgir in the Patna District, attended the Sonepur Fair and the Camp of the Chota Nagpur Light Horse, and paid visits to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal at Darjeeling and to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner at the capital of His Highness' State.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

Royal Commission on Public Services.

5. A Royal Commission was appointed during the year to examine and report upon the following matters in connection with the Indian Civil Service and other public services in India, both Imperial and Provincial, *viz.*:—

(1) The methods of recruitment and systems of training and probation.

(2) The conditions of service with regard to salary, leave, and pension.

(3) Such limitations as still exist as to the employment of non-Europeans, the working of the existing system of the division of services into Imperial and Provincial branches, and the requirements of the public service generally together with such changes as might seem to be expedient.

6. The Commission arrived at Bankipore on the 23rd March 1913, halted there from the 24th to 28th, and left for Lucknow on the 29th idem. While at Bankipore the Commission examined several witnesses in connection with the Indian Civil Service and both branches of the Provincial Civil Service. A number of questions concerning both services were also answered by the Local Government. To assist in directing the course of the enquiry a member of the Indian Civil Service and two members of the Provincial Civil Service were temporarily attached to the Commission as Assistant Commissioners. The gentlemen co-opted for this purpose were the Hon'ble Mr. W. Maude of the Indian Civil Service, Khan Bahadur Ashfaq Husain of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, and Mr. Narendra Krishna Dutta of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Executive Council.

7. On the 1st August 1912 the Governor-General in Council issued a proclamation to give effect to the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1912, authorising the appointment of a Council to assist the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa in the executive government of the Province. The number of members was fixed at three or such other number not exceeding four as the Governor-General in Council might from time to time determine. Two of these members must be persons who have been in the service of the Crown in India for at least twelve years. The other member or members must either be so qualified or have resided in India for at least twelve years. The gentlemen named below were appointed to be the first members of the Council:—

The Hon'ble Mr. E. A. Gait, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Levinge, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameswar Singh, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga.

They assumed charge of their offices on the 1st August 1912.

Legislative Council.

8. The Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa was constituted during the year under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909, as amended by the Government of India Act, 1912. The number of its members is limited to 50, and the members of the Executive Council are *ex-officio* members of the Legislative Council. On the 21st November 1912 the Governor-General in Council issued regulations for the nomination and election of additional members. Under these rules the ordinary constitution of the Legislative Council is as follows:—

(1)	The President and members of the Executive Council *ex-officio*	4	members.
(2)	Members elected—		
	(*a*) By Municipal Commissioners	5	„
	(*b*) „ District Boards	5	„
	(*c*) „ Landholders	5	„
	(*d*) „ the Muhammadan Community	4	„
	(*e*) „ the Mining Community	1	member.
	(*f*) „ the Planting Community	1	„
(3)	Members nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor with sanction of the Governor-General, who shall not exceed 19 in number and of whom not more than 15 shall be officials	19	members.
		44	

9. In addition to these the Lieutenant-Governor may, with the sanction of the Governor-General, nominate one person, official or non-official, having expert knowledge connected with proposed or pending legislation, to be a member of Council. The term of office of an additional member is ordinarily three years. The Hon'ble Mr. E. A. Gait was appointed by the President to be Vice-President of the Council. The first meeting of the Council was held on the 20th January 1913.

Board of Revenue.

10. The Board of Revenue Act, 1913, passed since the close of the year, provides for the appointment by the Local Government of a single member of the Board and authorises the appointment of an additional temporary member with the previous sanction of the Government of India. The Secretary of State has since sanctioned the creation of the post of Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

The Cadre of the Civil Services.

11. On the constitution of the Province of Bihar and Orissa on the 1st April 1912 the cadre of the Indian Civil Service was provisionally fixed at 106, being the total strength, after deduction for leave and deputations, required to fill permanently 55 superior posts and 21 inferior posts. By the abolition of the post of one member of the Board of Revenue, and the creation of two extra appointments for two members of the Council, the number of superior appointments was increased by one. Five posts of Magistrates and District Judges and one post of Under-Secretary were also provisionally listed as tenable by members of the Provincial service. The cadres of the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services were fixed provisionally on the 31st March 1913. The Provincial Executive Service contained 231 appointments divided into seven grades. The Provincial Judicial service consisted of 20 Subordinate Judges divided into three grades, and 68 Munsifs divided into four grades; while the Subordinate Civil Service cadre consisted of 129 Sub-Deputy Collectors divided into five grades.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

12. In commemoration of the visit to India of their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress the Feudatory Chief of Athgarh invested a sum of Rs. 52,500 in Government securities, the interest accruing from which is to be applied to feeding the poor at his temple at Brindaban, in the district of Muttra, in the United Provinces. The present Chief of Seraikela being old his grandson has been permitted to take some part in the administration of the State. The Feudatory States of Narsinghpur and Baud came under the management of Government during the year owing to the death of their respective Chiefs.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

General.

13. Of the three harvests of the year, *viz.*, *bhadoi*, *aghani*, *rabi*, the two former were much below the normal in most districts, the failure of the September rain being the main cause of the shortage. The *rabi* harvest was good on the whole. The condition of the agricultural population was generally satisfactory, as food-stocks, though not plentiful, were supplemented by the surplus from the good harvests of the previous year. Distress was felt in Angul and

one thana of Sambalpur and to a less degree in some districts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. *Takavi* loans were granted in a few tracts, and District Board and private relief works were started in Sambalpur. As in previous years considerable loss was caused to owners of cattle by various cattle diseases, chief among which was *hæmorrhagic septicæmia.*

Price and wages.

14. The price of staple food-grains continued to show a strong upward tendency during the year, owing partly to poor crops and partly to an increasing export trade. The demand for agricultural labour was generally normal, and the rates of wages were in most places the same as in the previous year. Wages rose slightly in Shahabad owing partly to the opening of a light railway and limestone quarries; and in Manbhum the high rate of wages previously obtaining owing to the demand for labour in the collieries was maintained. Increased emigration from Saran and Manbhum helped to keep up the rate of wages of the agricultural labourer in spite of a decreased local demand for his services.

FAMINE AND FLOODS.

15. Insufficient rainfall in the months of September and October affected the crops of the Patna Division, a portion of Chota Nagpur, and certain limited tracts of the districts of Angul and Sambalpur; but rain which fell on the 31st October and 1st and 2nd November considerably improved the situation. Scarcity conditions prevailed in a few limited areas, but nowhere amounted to a famine. No floods occurred during the year.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALISATION OF REVENUE.

Revenue and Cess.

16. There was a net decrease of Rs. 79,826 in the total land revenue demand and of Rs. 28,047 in the Road and Public Works cess demand as compared with the preceding year's figures. The collection of land revenue fell short of that of the previous year by Rs. 5,853 and the percentage of total collections on total demand was 96·93 against 97·62. The collection of cesses was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 24,096, but the percentage of total collections on current demand was 98·5 as against 98·4.

Delegation of powers to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division and the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur.

17. In the district of Sambalpur powers were delegated to the Deputy Commissioner to alter the revenue demands of estates during the currency of settlements in mahals (*malguzari, zamindari, gaontiahi,* and *raiyatwari*) with an annual demand not exceeding Rs. 500, and to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division in all other cases.

Extension of Section 46 of the Bengal Act, IX of 1880.

18. Section 46 of the Bengal Cess Act (IX of 1880) permitting the opening of separate accounts in revenue-free estates was extended to the district of the Santal Parganas.

SURVEYS.

Control of Surveys.

19. With the approval of the Government of India the Survey Department of the Province was placed under the control of the Director of Land Record, whose designation was changed to that of the Director of Land Record and Surveys. As a result of this change the traverse operations in the Midnapore District and the other miscellaneous surveys appertaining to Bengal formerly supervised by the Director of Surveys of this Province were transferred to the charge of the Director of Surveys, Bengal and Assam, with effect from the 1st June 1913.

Work of Survey.

20. The main work of the Survey Department consisted of traverse survey comprising an area of 2,576 square miles. The Ganges *diara* special demarcation survey which was undertaken in season 1909-10 had to be postponed owing to insufficiency of staff and to the necessity of completing more urgent work.

LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENT.

Land Records and Settlement.

21. Survey and Settlement operations were in progress during the year in ten districts. The total area for which a record-of-rights was finally published was 4,259 square miles. The rents of 262,031 tenants were settled, and the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 8,73,073. During the year the Government of India sanctioned the inception of survey and record-of-rights operations in the district of Palamau and of the re-settlement operations in the Kolhan Government estate in the district of Singhbhum. The scheme for the revision of the record-of-rights in North Bihar received the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and preparations were made to commence work in the district of Champaran. Sanction was also given to the commencement of survey and settlement operations in the unsurveyed and unsettled Sauria-Paharia hills situated in the Rajmahal and Godda Sub-Divisions of the Santal Parganas district. The recovery of costs relating to the survey and settlement operations in the district of Hazaribagh was postponed during the year 1912-13 on account of the prevalence of scarcity.

22. In the course of the year the Final Reports on the survey and settlement operations appertaining to the districts of the Santal Parganas, Bhagalpur, and Ranchi, and of pargana Dalbhum in the district of Singhbhum were submitted to the Government of India.

WARDS AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

Number of Estates.

23. Six new estates were taken under management and six were released. The number under management at the close of the year was, therefore, the same as at the close of the preceding year, *viz.*, 171.

The Dumraon Succession Suit.

24. The Dumraon Succession Suit, in which an appeal had been filed to the High Court, was terminated by a compromise under the terms of which Babu Kesho Prasad Singh was acknowledged to be the proprietor and bound himself to pay to the minor Babu Jang Bahadur Singh a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 in yearly instalments of one lakh of rupees.

Lady Assistant to the Court of Wards.

25. Orders were received from the Government of India sanctioning the creation of a permanent pensionable appointment of Lady Assistant to the Court of Wards in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. Miss Cornelia Sorabji was appointed to the post.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

Landlords and Tenants.

26. The Bengal Tenancy Act, the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, and the Santal Parganas Regulations worked smoothly in the districts governed by them. The number of cases instituted under section 40 of the Bengal Tenancy Act for the commutation of produce-rents was still large in certain districts, and the continued popularity of this section tends to show that the objections often urged against commutation are not well founded. The Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act appears to have had a most beneficial effect on agrarian relations in places where its provisions have been brought home to the bulk of the people by the preparation of the record-of-rights. The attempts to evade that portion of the law which forbid the transfer of raiyats' holdings engaged the attention of Government.

The Orissa Tenancy Act, 1913 (Bihar and Orissa Act II of 1913).

27. Immediately after the close of the year the Orissa Tenancy Act, 1913, was passed in the local Legislative Council and has since become law.

The Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Bill.

28. During the year 1912-13 a Bill to amend the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act [Act I (B.C.) of 1895] was under consideration and has since been passed.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

Bills introduced in Council.

29. The Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa held its first meeting on the 20th January 1913. Three Bills—the Orissa Tenancy Bill, the Board of Revenue Bill, and the Bihar and Orissa Thanas Bill—were introduced during the year, of which the two former were passed immediately after the close of the year. The leading provisions of these three Bills are mentioned in the corresponding sections of the report.

POLICE.

Police Reforms.

30. In order to give effect to the recommendations of the Police Commission the following reforms were sanctioned during the year:—

(1) One Deputy Superintendent was added to the Cadre;

(2) Grade promotions were given to seven Assistant Superintendents, two Inspectors, 208 Sub-Inspectors, and 168 Head Constables; and,

(3) An increment of Re. 1 a month was granted to 2,173 constables who had rendered the prescribed years of service.

Military Police.

31. Provisional sanction was accorded during the year to the employment of the two companies of special reserves located at Ranchi and Bhagalpur. The strength of each company was increased by eleven men, and in the case of the Bhagalpur Company the rates of pay of the jamadar, naiks, lance-naiks, and sepoys were raised to the level of those sanctioned for the Gurkha Company at Ranchi.

Charges against the Police.

32. The discipline and conduct of the force was generally good, and it is satisfactory to note that there was a marked decrease in the number of complaints of maltreatment and extortion. Only two charges of maltreatment were made against police officers during the year, both of which were found to be maliciously false. Ten complaints of extortion were preferred as against 14 in the preceding year. In two cases the officers accused were convicted, and in one case the accused was discharged and the case declared true. Two cases are still pending. Of the remaining five two were declared false, one ended in acquittal, one was withdrawn, and one was not sent up.

Rural Police.

33. Considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of chaukidari administration. The system of serving certain processes through the chaukidari establishment was abandoned in Muzaffarpur, where, after extended trial, it was found to be a failure ; but was continued for further trial in Puri, Cuttack and Balasore, where it had worked more satisfactorily. Where the presidential system is in force complaints are still common about the disadvantages of the dual control exercised by the President and the Sub-Inspector over the chaukidars.

Chota Nagpur Rural Police Bill.

34. During the year under report the Government of India signified their general approval of the provisions of the consolidating Chota Nagpur Rural Police Bill and of its introduction in the Legislative Council of this Province.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

35. During the year 101,101 criminal offences were reported, or 12,724 more than in 1911. The number of cases dismissed or found to be false was 23,823 or 23·5 per cent., an increase of 1 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The number of cases brought to trial was considerably more than in 1911. The increase was mainly in offences (*i*) under special and local laws; (*ii*) against the human body ; and (*iii*) against property. There was a corresponding increase in disposals. As compared with 1911 more original cases were decided by Sessions Judges but fewer appeals. The proportion of cases in which the Sessions Judge differed from the opinion of one or both assessors showed a marked increase.

36. The average duration of Sessions trials from the date of commitment to the date of decision was 40·7 days, or 1·4 days less than in 1911. In the matter of detention of witnesses both in Magisterial courts and in courts of Sessions results were less satisfactory than in the previous year.

37. No noticeable variation took place in the number of appeals preferred in the High Court, but 67 more were disposed of and rather fewer cases were pending at the close of the year. The High Court disposed of four references by Sessions Judges under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, and in all of them the verdict of the jury was set aside. Out of eleven persons sentenced to death, whose cases were referred under section 374 of the Code of Criminal

Procedure, the sentence was confirmed in the case of four and modified in that of five, while two persons were acquitted. Of the 39 applications under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code for transfer of cases disposed of during the year seventeen, or nearly half, were successful.

JAILS.

General.

38. The most noticeable feature of the year is the low average daily jail population, the figure being 6,841 for all classes of prisoners as compared with 7,608 in the preceding year. The absence of overcrowding is reflected in a marked decrease in the daily average of sick prisoners and in the number of deaths.

Manufactures.

39. Steps are being taken by Government to ascertain how far it is possible for the various consuming departments of this Province to obtain their supplies from jails; and the action taken has already resulted in a marked increase of activity in the Jail Manufacturing Department.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Advocate-General.

40. At the close of the first year of the new Administration the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bihar and Orissa, was vested with powers, formerly exercisable only by the Advocate-General, under sections 91 and 92 of the Civil Procedure Code to institute or authorise suits in respect of public nuisances and public charitable or religious trusts.

New Sessions Division.

41. In section 2 of Regulation IV of 1912 it was enacted that the Santal Parganas should be a Sessions Division, the Court of Session and the Sessions Judge for that Division being such Court of Session and Sessions Judge as the Local Government may from time to time appoint by notification in the official *Gazette,* and that the Court so appointed shall sit within the Santal Parganas. The District and Sessions Judge of Bhagalpur is at present the *ex-officio* District and Sessions Judge of the Santal Parganas.

General.

42. The number of original suits instituted in the mufassal courts was 176,017, or 6,156 more than in the previous year. On the other hand, the number of suits disposed of shows a decrease of 3,703. The number of pending suits at the close of the year was 89,271 or 16,360 more than in 1911. The number of suits pending for more than a year rose from 1,354 to 1,828. Of the total number of suits decided only 99 were tried by District Judges and only 5 per cent. by Subordinate Judges, the remaining 94 per cent. being tried by Munsifs.

43. Half the total number of pending suits were on the files in Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, and Muzaffarpur. The number of pending suits was also excessive in Patna, Saran, and Shahabad.

44. The statistics of appeals to the High Court indicate considerable congestion: 1,712 appeals were preferred and only 1,217 were decided, the number of appeals pending at the close of the year being 3,151, or 495 more than at the close of 1911. In subordinate courts the number of appeals preferred rose from 6,185 to 7,907, an increase of 1,722, while there was an increase of only 1,374 in the number of appeals decided. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year increased by 1,282.

REGISTRATION.

45. Registrations increased in all districts of the Province except Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, the Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh, and Palamau. In Patna the increase is ascribed to the impending acquisition of land for the New Capital and in Gaya to the amicable settlement of rent suits, but insufficient harvests are also responsible to some extent for the increase in both these districts. The increase in Monghyr is attributed to the settlement of Khas Mahal lands and to the transfer of lands in liquidation of debts incurred in previous years of scarcity. In Bhagalpur and Purnea the decrease is ascribed to improved agricultural conditions. In all the districts of the Orissa Division the increase is attributed to bad harvests in two successive years. In Hazaribagh the occupation of the people with the survey and settlement operations in progress within a very large area in the district is said to account for the decrease. The same effect is attributed in Palamau to a severe outbreak of cholera at Daltonganj. In Manbhum and Singhbhum there was a marked increase, mainly under the head of mortgages and perpetual leases.

MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS.

Number of Municipalities.

46. A new municipality was established at Forbesganj in the district of Purnea. There are now 55 municipalities in the Province.

New Union Committees.

47. The number of District and Local Boards remained unchanged, being 18 and 40, respectively. Three new Unions under the Local Self-Government Act were formed—at Gopalganj (Saran), at Bagaha (Champaran), and at Jagatsinghpur (Cuttack).

Extension of Elective System.

48. The elective system was extended to the municipalities of Jajpur and Daltonganj, but the elections were deferred till after the close of the year. The elective system is now in force in 48 municipalities. The system of electing Local Board Members was also introduced in Shahabad, and elections were held in all the sub-divisions of the district, but the Boards were not constituted until after the close of the year. Just before the close of the year a notification was published extending the elective system to the Gaya District.

MARINE.

Orissa Ports.

49. An increase of Rs. 27 took place in the earnings and a decrease of Rs. 394 in the expenditure of the Orissa Ports compared with 1911-12. The total value of the trade, import and export, fell during the year under report although the total number of vessels visiting the ports increased from 168 to 172.

It has been arranged with the Government of Bengal that the Port Officer of Calcutta shall continue to inspect the Orissa Ports and Lights.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boilers.

50. The administration of the Bengal Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, 1879, in the districts and places in Bihar and Orissa to which the provisions of the Act have been extended remained in the hands of the Boiler Commission.

under the Government of Bengal. A proposal to extend the Act to the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga was considered, and it was decided that action was not necessary at present. There was an increase of 63 in the number of boilers inspected in this Province, and of Rs. 1,205 in the amount of fees charged for their inspection.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Department.

51. The agricultural Department continued to be in charge of a member of the Indian Civil Service as Director, assisted by four members of the Indian Agricultural Service, of whom three were employed on the teaching staff of the Provincial Agricultural College at Sabaur and one as Deputy Director of Agriculture. A scheme for the re-organisation of the Department involving, among other features, the strengthening of the superior staff by the addition of two Deputy Directors and an Assistant Director was prepared for submission to the Government of India.

Agricultural Farms.

52. No new Agricultural farm was opened during the year. Arrangements have, however, been made for the opening of an experimental farm at Ranchi for the study of the agricultural problems of the Chota Nagpur Division, and steps have been taken to acquire the requisite site and to construct the necessary buildings. A scheme for the establishment of a combined sugarcane-selecting station and cattle-breeding farm at Sipaya in North Bihar has also been prepared for submission to the Imperial Government. Experimental work at the existing stations was continued during the year with varying success. The inadequacy of the existing agency for supervising the scattered farms has militated against their efficiency for purposes of education though some useful work in the demonstration of improved methods of agriculture has been accomplished.

The short six-monthly course in practical agriculture for the training of the sons of land-owners and cultivators which was opened at the Sabaur College during the year attracted only eleven students.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Number of Co-operative Societies and their Working Capital.

53. During the year the number of societies rose from 538 to 595 and the number of members from 27,621 to 30,673; while the working capital, excluding the value of grain, increased from Rs. 9,05,112 to Rs. 13,72,212, an increase of over 4½ lakhs, of which nearly 1½ lakhs represent the increased work done by the Central Banks.

The total amount of Government money invested in societies was Rs. 11,732, deposits and loans made by private investors amounted to Rs. 3,51,995, and members deposited Rs. 82,890.

The increased care now bestowed on the acceptance of societies for registration is shown by the fact that out of the 146 societies registered during this and the previous year 109 are still working ; while out of the 181 societies registered during the first three years of the movement 126 have ceased to exist.

Steps were taken during the year to strengthen the audit staff with a view to provide eventually for the thorough and effective audit of every society. Since the close of the year two officers of the Subordinate Executive Service have been deputed for this work.

Revised Rules for the grant of Loans to Co-operative Societies.

54. In the course of the year revised rules were sanctioned to regulate the grant of advances to Co-operative Societies. Such grants are now made on the recommendation of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is also responsible for keeping accounts and watching recoveries, duties formerly performed by the District or Sub-Divisional Officer.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

55. The rainfall during the year was sufficient, but somewhat unseasonable. Deficient rainfall in September and October caused considerable damage to the *bhadoi* and winter rice crops in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and parts of Orissa and rendered conditions unfavourable for the *rabi* sowings; but good rain at the end of October and the beginning of November considerably improved the situation. Some damage was done to the *rabi* by heavy rain in February. The outturn of the *bhadoi* crops was about 85 per cent., and that of winter rice about 70 per cent. of the normal. The *rabi* crop was about normal.

FORESTS.

Changes in Administration.

56. A scheme for the re-organisation of the Imperial and Provincial Forest services was considered and prepared by Government, and submitted to the Government of India after the close of the year. The temporary post of the extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, created for two years to take the place of the Imperial Forest Officer deputed to supervise the Forest Administration of the Native States of Orissa having expired on the 3rd November 1912, the sanction of the Government of India was accorded to its continuance, pending final orders on the proposed re-organisation of the Department.

The area of Reserved Forest under the control of the Department was increased by 2,100 acres by a rectification of the District boundary of Angul.

Lease of Forest.

57. The forests of the Porahat Estate were leased to the Bengal Timber Trading Company for five years, as it was found that the system of leasing to petty Indian contractors was unsatisfactory.

Extension of the Indian Forest Act to the Forest of Bettiah Wards Estate.

58. On an application made by the Collector of Champaran, on behalf of the Bettiah Wards Estate, certain sections of the Indian Forest Act were extended to the Rajpur Soheria forests of the estate in the district of Champaran. A set of rules was also framed for their management.

Denudation of Forests.

59. The views of the local officers and of zamindars and other private persons interested in the revised Bill for the conservation of private forests in the Chota Nagpur Division were received after the close of the year and are under consideration by Government.

MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

Manufactures.

60. The year's reports do not exhibit any very striking features. The extension of the Tata Iron and Steel Company's works at Sakchi and the continued decline of the indigo industry in Bihar are, perhaps, the most noticeable.

Mines.

61. The chief mineral product of the Province is coal, though iron, copper, and mica are also found. The total output of coal in the Province during the year was 9,123,437 tons against 7,610,330 in the previous year. This is roughly half the total output of India. There has been a considerable amount of prospecting for all kinds of minerals in Singhbhum District.

WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

Indian Factories Act.

62. The new Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911) came into force on the 1st July 1912. The department was administered during the year partly under the old and partly under the new Act.

Number of Factories and Workmen employed.

63. There were 26 factories in the Province at the close of the year under review against 31 at the close of the preceding year. They gave employment to a daily average of 23,722 work-people as against 16,634 in the preceding year. The great majority of these are male adults, very few women and children being employed. The general sanitary conditions and the ventilation of factories were satisfactory; the health of the operatives was good, and no outbreaks of epidemic disease were reported. No appreciable variation took place in the wages paid to different classes of labour.

TRADE.

Sea-borne Trade (Foreign and Coasting).

64. The total value of the sea-borne trade (both foreign and coasting) of the three ports of the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri amounted in 1912-13 to Rs. 8,84,202 as against Rs. 98,07,000 in 1911-12. The decrease is thus Rs. 9,22,798 or 9·4 per cent., and is shared by both foreign and coasting trade. The high figure of last year was due entirely to a remarkable increase in the coasting trade which has not been maintained at the same level. The foreign trade decreased in both years.

Foreign Trade.

65. Foreign trade amounted to Rs. 31,71,196, and was practically made up as usual of export of rice to Mauritius and Colombo. As compared with 1911-12 shipments of rice fell from 24,466 tons to 24,244 tons in volume and from 33 to 31·71 lakhs of rupees in value.

The shares of the three ports were as follows :—

	Rs.
Balasore	10,18,919
Cuttack	18,32,824
Puri	3,19,453

Trans-frontier Trade.

66. The value of the trans-frontier trade (merchandise only) with Nepal was 455·03 lakhs. Of the total imports, which accounted for Rs. 322·31 lakhs, rose from Rs. 259·76 lakhs, an increase of 24 per cent. Exports amounted to Rs. 132·71 lakhs against Rs. 117·92 lakhs of last year, showing an increase of 12·5 per cent. The leading imports were live animals, grain and pulse, husked and unhusked rice, hides of cattle, raw jute, and oilseeds. The chief exports were cotton yarn and piece-goods of foreign manufacture, metals, petroleum, salt, sugar, and tobacco.

67. The total value of the coasting trade amounted to Rs. 57,13,006, *viz.*, Rs. 28,14,980 under imports and Rs. 28,98,026 under exports as against Rs. 65,07,000 made up of Rs. 32,16,000 under imports and Rs. 32,91,000 under exports in the year 1911-12. The decrease of Rs. 7,93,994 or 12·2 per cent. is due to diminished exportation of rice to coast ports. The trade of Balasore declined from 59 lakhs to 56 lakhs, and that of Cuttack from 6 lakhs to 28 thousand. **Coasting Trade.**

68. The value of rail and river-borne trade with other provinces amounted to Rs. 49·8 crores. Imports into Bihar and Orissa from other provinces were valued at Rs. 20·6 crores. Cotton manufactures were the leading staple of import trade. Metals, manufactures of metals, oils (chiefly kerosine), sugar, salt, railway materials, gunny bags, and spices were the other important articles of this trade. Exports to other provinces amounted to Rs. 29·2 crores, and were made up principally of oil-seeds, indigo, coal and coke, grain and pulse, raw jute, hides and skins, and lac. **Rail and River-borne Trade.**

69. Internal trade by rail between different parts of the Province is estimated to amount to 27,235,732 maunds of goods. **Internal Trade.**

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—ESTABLISHMENT.

70. Two appointments of Chief Engineer and Secretary were sanctioned for the Province. A new circle of Superintendence was formed at Bankipore, comprising the Bhagalpur, Patna, and Bankipore Special Works Divisions. The office of the Director of Works created during 1911-12 terminated with the close of the year. The Ranchi Special Works Division was abolished, and the Sambalpur Division was transferred to the Western Circle from the Orissa Circle. Two temporary divisions have been opened, one at Hazaribagh and the other at Bankipore, the latter is for the Special Works in connection with the New Capital. In addition to this a redistribution of sub-divisions between several divisions of the Orissa and Western Circles took place during the year under report. **Administrative Changes.**

71. In order to meet the increase of work in the Architect's Office the appointment of an Assistant Architect has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. **Architect.**

BUILDINGS.

72. The year 1912-13, being the first year of the separate existence of the Province, the work of the Public Works Department consisted largely in taking stock of requirements and making preparation for future work. The demand for new works and improvements was heavy. **Buildings.**

The number of new works put in hand during the year was large, and considerable progress was made.

The main work of the earlier part of the year was connected with the establishment of the Government in its temporary headquarters at Ranchi. The necessary buildings had been put in hand late in the previous year. The new buildings provided are all of a temporary nature, and many old buildings have been made available by alterations and additions.

In connection with the permanent Capital at Bankipore work was confined to the acquisition of the site, the manufacture of bricks, the construction of service roads, and the collection of tools and plant. Designs and estimates for the buildings required were undertaken by the Architect to Government and an approximate estimate for the whole scheme was prepared.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the provision of official residences. A temporary Government House was built at Ranchi, Chhajubagh House at Bankipore was adapted for the use of the Lieutenant-Governor, and a small residence at Puri in Orissa was commenced. The provision of houses for the following officers was taken up, *viz.*, the Commissioners of Chota Nagpur and Tirhut, the District Judge of Manbhum, the Civil Surgeon of Arrah, and the Forest Officer at Sambalpur. Houses were acquired at Bankipore for the Civil Surgeon, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and for junior Assistants. Some of these were completed before the close of the year.

Quarters were provided for a Deputy Magistrate at Daltonganj and a Sub-Deputy Magistrate at Jajpur, and a start was made with those for the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Patna and for the Sub-Divisional Officer of the Public Works Department at Angul. Minor residential buildings provided include those for the Police staff at Gaya, Nathnagar, and Garhwa, and for the Distillery Superintendent at Kochus.

Work under the head of Court Buildings included the construction of the large Civil Court at Cuttack since completed; the improvement of record-rooms for the Judge's Court at Purnea, the Arrah Collectorate, and the Civil Courts at Muzaffarpur. A new Munsif's court was under construction at Kendrapara and the Balasore Munsifi was enlarged. The Sub-Divisional Courts at Buxar, Bhadrak, and Bhabhua were improved.

The major work of constructing a new Commissioner's Court at Bankipore was begun.

The principal works carried out for the Jail Department were double-storied barracks at Chapra and Purulia. The provision of a pumped water-supply for the Hazaribagh Jail was begun. For the Police Department a hospital at Angul, kotwali buildings, and a town outpost at Gaya, and a barrack at Arrah were started, and considerable progress was made with the large scheme for Police barracks at Nathnagar in Bhagalpur.

Many important schemes for the educational buildings were under consideration. A block of land adjoining the site of the Patna College was acquired for schools and hostels. Work was started on the enlargement of the Ravenshaw College hostels, and new hostels were built at Daltonganj, Gaya, Balasore, and Chaibassa. Work was also begun on a water-supply for the Reformatory at Hazaribagh in conjunction with a similar project for the jail.

The work of providing improved buildings for the Excise Department was continued. Amongst Medical buildings a hostel for female students was provided in Patna. Improvements were carried out to the Patna Lunatic Asylum and three new mortuaries were built.

The conservation of buildings of archæological interest was continued; the more important edifices dealt with being the Black Pagoda at Kanarak and the Buddhist stupa at Kesaria.

Under the head of Imperial Civil Works a large Post and Telegraph office was begun at Monghyr, and two minor ones were nearly finished at Ruxaul and Digwara, while another was begun at Araria.

A Settlement office was built at Gaya, and three residences which had been transferred from the Opium Department were adapted for the use of Settlement officers at Tehta and Gaya.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

73. The road from Chaibassa to Jaintgarh, hitherto maintained by the District Road Cess Committee of Singhbhum, was provincialised.

A scheme for establishing through communication by a metalled road between Bankipore and Cuttack *viâ.* Ranchi was prepared and some works connected with it were undertaken.

Bridges.

74. The construction of a screw pile bridge to replace the old masonry bridge over the Barakar River in the 250th mile of the Grand Trunk Road, which was carried away by flood in June 1911, was commenced.

The construction of two bridges, one over the Damodar River at Ramgarh on the Ranchi-Hazaribagh Road, and the other over the river at Kita on the Ranchi-Purulia Road, was sanctioned and the works were started.

Bungalows.

75. New Inspection Bungalows at Telibund, Bagnadi, and Karadi on the Cuttack-Sonepur Road and at Purnakot on the Angul-Tikarpara Road were commenced.

Roadside Lands.

76. Permission on certain conditions was accorded to Mr. W. A. Radice to use the flanks of the Bagodar-Saraiya and Bagodar-Hazaribagh Roads for the projected Light Railway from Hazaribagh Road Station on the East Indian Railway to Hazaribagh.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Protective Works.

77. Protective works were carried out along the right bank of the Ganges at Bankipore in front of the Civil Courts, and the residences of the District Judge and the Principal of the Bihar School of Engineering at Bankipore.

Wells.

78. Two wells were sunk for experimental and observation purposes in the area acquired for the new Civil Station of Bankipore.

RAILWAY.

Administration.

79. The main railways in the Province are under the direct control and administration of the Railway Board. The Tramways and Light Railways are subject to a certain measure of control by the Local Government.

Mileage.

80. During the year under review 54·44 miles of railways, including all gauges, were opened for traffic. At the close of the year the total mileage of the Province was 3,032·44 miles. There were 115·87 miles of railway under construction.

Surveys.

81. Surveys of about 34·84 miles were completed. No new survey was sanctioned.

Damage by Floods.

82. The Raghupur-Partabganj Ghât Section of the Tirhut State Railway was submerged by floods in places and closed to traffic from the 10th September to the 1st October 1912.

Accidents.

83. Two collisions occurred during the year, one at Bhadrak station and the other at Sakhigopal station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, resulting in injury to 27 passengers and seven Railway servants.

Miscellaneous and important matters.

84. Two important bridges, one over the Gandak River at Bagaha and the other over the Bagmati River at Dhang, were completed.

CANALS.

Irrigation Productive Works.

85. The major works are (1) the Sone Canals, and (2) the Orissa Canals. These canals are used both for irrigation and navigation. The area irrigated during the year was 930,014 acres showing an increase of 145,456 acres compared with that of the preceding year. The increase occurred on the Sone Canal owing to the scanty rainfall and the early cessation of the monsoon.

The gross revenue from the canals amounted to Rs. 22,52,378, or Rs. 24,135 more than that of the year 1911-12. The increase occurred principally in water-rates. The total direct or indirect working expenses amounted to Rs. 13,02,662, leaving as balance a net revenue of Rs. 9,49,716, against which has to be debited the interest on the capital cost of the projects amounting to Rs. 18,24,015.

Protective Works.

86. The two protective works are the Tribeni and Dhaka Canals. The former has nearly been completed and an area of 26,625 acres was irrigated during the year from the upper half of the canal, showing an increase of 6,312 acres compared with the area irrigated in the previous year. The Dhaka Canal has been completed, and an area of 12,217 acres was irrigated against 3,619 acres in the previous year. The increase was due to insufficient rainfall during the *Kharif* season and a consequent high demand for canal water.

EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORK.

87. The expenditure on embankments was Rs. 1,70,839. No drainage works were constructed or maintained under the Embankments, Drainage or Sanitary Drainage Act.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL FINANCE.

General.

88. The most important feature of the year was the financial settlement with the Government of India. The estimate of the resources and requirements of the Province being necessarily tentative and provisional, the Government of India have, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for

India, made a temporary three years' financial settlement; and it is expected that at the expiry of this period in 1915 data will be available for gauging the needs of the Province with sufficient accuracy to justify a permanent financial settlement.

Imperial Finance.

89. The Imperial Receipts amounted to Rs. 94,81,000, and the charges to Rs. 46,23,000, in comparison with Rs. 1,51,90,000 and Rs. 41,97,000, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in receipts was chiefly under "Land Revenue," and was due to assignments from Imperial to Provincial revenues. There was a decrease also under "Customs" due to the fall in the exports of rice to Colombo and Mauritius from the ports of Cuttack and Balasore.

OPIUM.

Connection of Local Government with Opium Administration.

90. Poppy is no longer cultivated in Bihar, and the Local Government are not concerned with the administration of the Opium Department. Such of the abandoned Opium buildings in Bihar as were not required for Imperial purposes were transferred by the Government of India to the Local Government for disposal.

Measures taken on the recommendations of the International Opium Commission, Shanghai.

91. The various measures suggested by the Government of India, with reference to the recommendations of the International Opium Commission which met at Shanghai in 1909, engaged the attention of the Local Government. Besides a substantial reduction in the number of opium shops and druggists' licenses and the restriction of the retail sale of opium to the hours between sunrise and sunset, to which a reference was made in the last Report, action has been taken since the close of the year to enhance the treasury prices of opium in 13 districts and to reduce the legal limit of possession of opium from five to three tolas. A draft Bill to provide for the control of the practice of opium-smoking and consolidated rules relating to morphia and allied opium compounds, with certain amendments in the direction of greater stringency, have been submitted to the Government of India.

EXCISE.

General.

92. The net revenue from excise during the year 1912-13 was one crore and four lakhs of rupees as against Rs. 98¾ lakhs in the preceding year. The average incidence of excise revenue was 4 annas 9 pies for each inhabitant of the Province.

Administrative Changes.

93. The most important administrative changes during the year were the creation of a Provincial Excise Intelligence Bureau to collect and disseminate information regarding organized smuggling and smugglers of excisable articles and the discontinuance of the issue of separate licenses for the sale of *majum*.

Local Advisory Committees.

94. Local Committees were appointed, as in previous years, in towns with a population of 20,000 or more to consider and advise on the proposals of the Excise Department in connection with the licensing number, and situation of liquor shops (country spirit, foreign liquor, *pachwai*, and *tari*) for the year 1913-14.

Excise Re-organization Scheme.

95. A scheme for the re-organization and amalgamation of the Provincial Excise and Salt Departments has been submitted to the Government of India.

Action taken with reference to the criticisms of the Excise Deputation which waited on the Secretary of State in July 1912.

96. Towards the end of the year the Government of India called for a report in connection with the criticisms made on the excise administration in India by a deputation which waited on the Secretary of State in July 1912. The whole system of excise administration in the Province consequently came under the review of the Local Government, and the report was submitted after the close of the year. Action has already been taken to extend the system of local Advisory Committees to all municipalities as well as to District Boards in the Chota Nagpur Division and to prohibit the opening of country spirit shops before 10 A.M.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

97. The total receipts for 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 3,35,17,000 and the charges to Rs. 2,64,95,000, as against receipts of Rs. 2,62,91,000 and expenditure of Rs. 2,09,27,000 in the year 1911-12. This increase of expenditure was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the receipts, so that as a whole the financial condition of the Province was better in 1912-13 than in the previous year. The normal expenditure increased partly on account of headquarters and supervision charges and partly owing to larger expenditure on educational and other departmental buildings.

LOCAL FINANCE.

98. The total receipts of Local Funds amounted to Rs. 99,87,176 and the charges to Rs. 71,58,206, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 28,28,970 as against an opening balance of Rs. 25,30,214.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and Deaths.

99. The year was on the whole very healthy. Compared with 1911 a slight fall took place in the birth-rate (from 42·87 to 42·52 per mille) and a marked fall in the death-rate (35·12 to 31·01 per mille). In both cases this year's figures compare favourably with the quinquennial average of 1906-10. Births were more numerous than deaths in every district, the excess being most marked in the hill districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Palamau, where the pressure on the soil is lightest. The highest death-rates were recorded in Saran, Muzaffarpur, and Puri and were due to plague and cholera. The natural increase of the population, *i.e.*, excess of births over deaths, was 11·51 per mille.

Interesting points to note in the statistical returns of this year are that the birth-rate shows no signs of falling off in the areas most seriously affected by plague, and that the rate of infant mortality in Bihar and Orissa is lower than in any other province of India except the North-West Frontier Province.

Cholera and Small-pox.

100. The mortality from cholera was a good deal lower than the average of the preceding five years, in spite of serious outbreaks in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Puri; and the ratio of mortality due to small-pox and fevers also showed a marked decrease.

Plague.

101. The death-rate from plague was 1·7 per mille, which is much below the mortality of the previous year, but slightly in excess of the decennial average. The disease as usual was most severe in Saran, followed by Shahabad, Patna, and Monghyr. The five towns that suffered most were Sasaram, Jagdishpur, Lalganj, Hajipur, and Patna City. Inoculation was practised with remarkable energy and success in Bhagalpur; elsewhere evacuation of houses and disinfection were the favourite means of combating plague.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

Administrative Measures.

102. No administrative changes were introduced during the year under report in connection with the working of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act.

Recruiting.

103. The number of emigrants of all classes recruited during the year was 29,580, as compared with 20,972 in the preceding year. A decline took place in the number of labourers recruited by contractors under Chapter III of the Act; and this form of recruitment is gradually being supplanted by recruitment through garden Sardars. The number of emigrants from native States rose considerably, and there is little doubt that many of these labourers were recruited within the States in spite of the prohibition placed upon emigration by the Chiefs. The advisability of taking measures to regulate recruitment from certain of the States under the direct management of Government has engaged the attention of the Local Government, but in the present state of the law little can be done.

Criminal Cases.

104. The number of criminal cases in connection with recruitment rose from 94 to 99 and the number of convictions from 67 to 74. In the district of Manbhum, where 58 of these cases occurred, special efforts were made by the local authorities to detect illegalities and abuses.

Indian Emigration Act.

105. Of the 11,698 persons registered as emigrants during 1912, 785 were residents of some districts of Bihar and Orissa. Of these 599 were embarked at Calcutta, chiefly for the West Indies.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Service.

106. The new time-scale of pay for Civil Assistant Surgeons was introduced with effect from the 1st April 1912. These officers will now receive annual increments of Rs. 10 per cent. a month up to a maximum of Rs. 300, subject to the passing of periodical professional examinations. Two new grades of pay (Rs. 325

and Rs. 350) were sanctioned and 10 per cent. of the Civil Assistant Surgeons of not less than fourteen years' service will be selected by merit to serve in these grades and will be called Senior Civil Assistant Surgeons.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Central Asylums.

107. During the year the Government of India accorded administrative approval to the scheme for the construction of a Central Asylum for European lunatics at Ranchi. Detailed plans and estimates of the cost of the project have been prepared and have recently been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Indian Lunacy Act.

108. The new Indian Lunacy Act (IV of 1912) was brought into force with effect from the 16th March 1912.

SANITATION.

Improvement of the Sanitary Service.

109. The Government of India have allotted to Bihar and Orissa during this year two out of the four additional appointments of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the former provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. There are, therefore, now three such officers in the Province in charge of the Bihar Circle, the Chota Nagpur Circle, and the Orissa Circle, respectively. It is also proposed to appoint first and second-class health officers in certain municipalities as desired by the Government of India.

The Sanitary Board.

110. The Sanitary Board was constituted at the end of August 1912. It held one meeting; but the bulk of the work was carried on by the circulation of files. The Board was reconstituted after the close of the year.

Doranda Station Committee.

111. The establishment of the temporary headquarters of Government at Ranchi and the construction of a very large number of quarters for Government officials at Doranda rendered necessary certain measures for the administration of the old cantonment area at the latter place. As there were various objections to constituting it, either a Municipality or a Union under the Local Self-Government Act, a small committee was appointed by executive order to look after the maintenance of certain roads, street-lighting, the upkeep of open spaces, water-supply, and sanitary and conservancy arrangements.

Sanitary Improvements in Towns and Rural Areas.

112. During the year under report municipalities spent a sum of Rs. 8,29,345 on sanitation, chiefly on conservancy, water-supply, and drainage. District Boards spent Rs. 2,19,532 on sanitation, chiefly in improving the water-supply.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

Introductory.

113. The principal task before the Education Department was to take careful stock of the situation and to initiate schemes for development and

improvement. A Committee was appointed towards the close of the year to formulate a scheme for the establishment of a provincial university, and preliminary measures were taken with a view to the appointment of other committees to advise on various branches of the Educational administration.

Finance.

114. The gross expenditure on Education during 1912-13 was Rs. 61,88,000, the net expenditure by Government being Rs. 25,08,000.

Controlling Agency.

115. Steps were taken to strengthen the Inspecting staff of the Province which is still in many respects inadequate. The Tirhut Division, formerly under the control of the Inspector of the Patna Division, was made a separate charge. The special staff employed on the inspection of Muhammadan schools was re-organised and increased and a Special Deputy Inspector is now in charge of Muhammadan education in each of the five divisions. The Santal inspecting staff was improved. In order to assist the Inspectress of Schools, who could not adequately control and supervise female education in the whole of the Province, an Assistant Inspectress was appointed for the Tirhut Division.

Arts Colleges.

116. The staff of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack was strengthened by the appointment of a Professor of Economics, a Professor of History, a Lecturer in English, and a Professor of Persian, and proposals were submitted to the Government of India for the creation of additional posts in the Patna College. The Bhumihar Brahman College at Muzaffarpur received a Government grant for the first time.

Secondary Education.

117. Some progress was made in introducing the scheme for the improvement of secondary education which was drawn up some years ago by the Government of Bengal but postponed owing to lack of funds. Contributions out of the Imperial recurring grant were made to enable 27 aided High Schools and 22 aided Middle English Schools to adopt the prescribed minimum scale of establishment.

Twenty-seven acres of land were acquired at Bankipore for the new Collegiate School and other educational buildings, and proposals were considered for the erection of new buildings for the Government High Schools at Puri, Ranchi, and Muzaffarpur. Common-rooms for students were opened in ten Government High Schools and small recurring grants were allotted for their upkeep.

Primary Education.

118. A large part of the Imperial grant under this head has been utilised, both in boys' and girls' schools, in increasing the pay of teachers on a scale arranged according to their qualifications. This reform has given a much needed incentive to such teachers to obtain training school certificates. An important innovation is the establishment of superior primary schools maintained and managed by District Boards in each sub-division; this system is being further extended.

Training of Teachers.

119. The year under review witnessed a very important re-organization in the higher grade training schools of the Province. The existing first grade training schools with their practising schools at Patna, Cuttack, Ranchi, and Motihari were re-organized on an improved basis and a new school of the same status was established at Bhagalpur. An improved graded scale of salaries was introduced for the Head Pandits of Guru training schools.

Female Education.

120. A Committee will shortly be appointed to consider this question. Pending a general review of the subject the money available has been devoted to the improvement of existing institutions. The greater part of the Durbar grant was utilised in increasing the inadequate stipends of teachers in girls' primary schools. During the year Government assumed control of the Ravenshaw Girls' School which is now maintained on an improved basis.

European Education.

121. The grant for European Education was devoted to the creation of fifty free studentships and of additional scholarships for the children of poor parents, while grants-in-aid were made to certain schools for the construction of buildings and to enable them to maintain a more efficient staff of teachers.

Scholarships.

122. The provision of scholarships was revised and sanction was accorded to the award of 138 Middle, 131 Upper Primary, 58 Lower Primary, and 60 special scholarships.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

123. Of the 61 Veterinary assistants employed during the year in the Province under the control of the Superintendent all but the three employed under the Hatwa, Bettiah, and the Dumraon Estates have been transferred to the Provincial Service. Some difficulty has been experienced in completing the staff owing to the lack of suitable candidates for recruitment, and the number of Veterinary Assistants employed is still below the sanctioned scale.

PART II.

THE REPORT.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BIHAR AND ORISSA, 1912—13.

CHAPTER I—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

For—

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

HOSPITAL SUMMARY.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURE; SYSTEM OF SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS, TRIBES, AND LANGUAGES.

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GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1911-12, PART II, PAGES 1—130.

Royal Commission on the Public Services in India.

1. A Royal Commission was appointed during the year to examine and report upon the following matters in connection with the Indian Civil Service and other Civil Services in India, both Imperial and Provincial, namely:—

Firstly—The methods of recruitment and the systems of training and probation;

Secondly—The conditions of service in regard to salary, leave, and pension; and,

Thirdly—Such limitations as still exist as to the employment of non-Europeans and the working of the existing system of the division of services into Imperial and Provincial Branches, and generally the requirements of the public service and such changes as may seem to be expedient.

2. The attention of the Local Government was drawn to this fact by the Government of India in September 1912 with instructions to take in hand the collection of facts relating to the subject-matter of the Commission's enquiry. The Commissioners of Divisions were accordingly asked to take steps in advance of the arrival of the Commission to collect the fullest information possible, so as to ensure that all officers who might be called upon to give evidence should do so after a thorough study of the facts, especially those connected with the branch of the public service to which they themselves belonged.

3. The Commission arrived at Bankipore on the 23rd March 1913, halted there—24th to 28th—and left for Lucknow on the 29th idem. While at Bankipore they examined witnesses both official and non-official in connection with the Indian Civil Service and both branches of the Provincial Civil Service. A number of interrogatories concerning these services were also answered by the Local Government. For the purpose of raising points for discussion, evoking evidence and cross-examining witnesses, one member of the Indian Civil Service and two members of the Provincial Civil Service were temporarily attached to the Commission as Assistant Commissioners. The three gentlemen who thus worked as co-opted members in his Province were the Hon'ble Mr. W. Maude, from the Indian Civil Service; Khan Bahadur Ashfaq Husain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, from the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, and Mr. Narendra Krishna Dutta, Subordinate Judge, from the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service.

Changes in the Administration.

Executive Council.

4. On the 1st August 1912 the Governor-General in Council issued a proclamation to give effect to the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1912, authorising the appointment of a Council to assist the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa in the Executive Government of the Province. The number of Members was fixed at three or such other number not exceeding four as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time determine. Two of the members were to be persons who had been in the service of the Crown in India for at least twelve years. The other member or members were to be either persons so qualified or persons who had resided in India for at least twelve years. The pay of the members was fixed at Rs. 5,000 per mensem. The Lieutenant-Governor was authorised to overrule the Council in cases of high importance, essentially affecting the public interest and welfare. The gentlemen named below were appointed to be the first Members of the Council :—

The Hon'ble Mr. E. A. Gait, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Levinge, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameswar Singh, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga.

They assumed charge of their offices on the 1st August 1912.

Legislative Council.

5. For the appointment and constitution of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, see Chapter III, paragraph 72 of the Report.

The Board of Revenue.

6. The Board of Revenue Act, 1913, has been passed since the close of the year. It provides for the appointment by the Local Government of a single member of the Board, and authorises the appointment of an additional temporary member with the previous sanction of the Government of India. The sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained later to the creation of the post of Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Indian Civil Service.

7. (1) On the constitution of the Province of Bihar and Orissa on the 1st April 1912 the cadre of the Indian Civil Service was provisionally fixed at 106, being the total strength required to provide for filling permanently 55 superior posts and 21 inferior posts. On the appointment of an Executive Council on the 1st August 1912 the appointment of one of the two Members of the Board of Revenue was abolished and two appointments were added to the superior cadre for the two out of three members of the Executive Council. The number of appointments in the superior cadre was raised thereby to 56, and the number of appointments in the total cadre to 108. Five posts of Magistrates and District Judges and one post of Under-Secretary were also provisionally allotted to this Province, as tenable by members of the Provincial Service.

Provincial Civil Service.

(2) Two hundred and twenty-two posts of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors were provisionally allotted to this Province, when it was constituted on the 1st April 1912. Seven of the additional posts sanctioned by the Government of India in June 1911 for Survey and Settlement work were also allotted to this Province in August 1912. In January 1913 the Government of India provisionally sanctioned the addition of two more posts to the cadre. The Provincial Executive Service cadre of this Province now consists of 231 appointments divided into seven grades with pay varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 800 per mensem. The twenty Sub-Judges and sixty-eight Munsifs, who were assigned to Bihar and Orissa, were formed into a provisional cadre with effect from the 1st April 1912. The cadre contains three grades of Sub-Judges on salaries varying from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 a month, and four grades of Munsifs on salaries varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 a month.

Subordinate Civil Service.

8. One hundred and sixteen appointments of Sub-Deputy Collectors were provisionally allotted to this Province when it was constituted on the 1st April 1912. Thirteen of the additional appointments which were sanctioned by the Government of India in June 1911 for Survey and Settlement work were also allotted to this Province in August 1912. On the 31st March 1913 the provisional Subordinate Civil Service cadre in this Province consisted of 129 appointments divided into five grades from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 per mensem.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

[Report on these States for 1912-13 by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.]

[Two States.—(1) Seraikela: area, 449 square miles; population, 106,125; income, Rs. 1,35,320. Chief—Raja Bahadur Udit Narayan Singh Deo, aged 64. (2) Kharsawan: area, 153 square miles; population, 38,809; income, Rs. 44,955. Chief—Thakur Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, aged 22.]

Administration.

9. The Seraikela State was administered by its Chief, while the Kharsawan State continued under the management of Government during the year owing to the minority of the Chief. The latter State has since been made over to the Chief on his attaining majority.

Revenue.

10. The percentage of collections in the Seraikela State rose from 56·79 to 78·63, while in the Kharsawan State it fell slightly from 96·6 to 96·2. The receipts under excise slightly increased in Seraikela; while in Kharsawan there was a decrease of Rs. 2,167 as compared with last year's receipts due to country liquor shops having fetched smaller fees at the last settlement.

Material Condition of the People.

11. The year was a prosperous one from the agricultural point of view. The outturn of early rice crop in Seraikela was cent. per cent. and that of late paddy was 92 per cent. In Kharsawan the paddy crop was fairly good though not as good as it was in Seraikela. The public health was generally good in both the States. No organized emigration is allowed from these States to Labour districts, but voluntary emigration is not forbidden.

Administration of Justice.

12. There was a slight decrease in Seraikela in the number of persons brought to trial during the year, while in Kharsawan there was an increase though the number of offences decreased. In Seraikela there was an increase in the average duration of civil and execution cases, and a decrease in that of revenue cases, the average duration of such in Civil, Revenue, and Execution cases being 71, 73 and 59 days against 61, 92 and 51 days, respectively, in the previous year. In Kharsawan there was a decrease in the average duration in all classes of cases, being 36, 41 and 42 days against 42, 46 and 47 days, respectively.

Jails.

13. The jail population during the year decreased in Seraikela, but increased in Kharsawan. The new jail building in Seraikela which was under construction is reported to be nearing completion. In Kharsawan the jail and thana which practically form one institution in charge of the same officer are to be separated.

Forests.

14. The income from forests increased in Seraikela, it being Rs. 8,300 against Rs. 7,688 in the previous year. In Kharsawan the income fell from Rs. 6,336 to Rs. 4,488 owing to the sale of some timbers from the reserve in the previous year. The scheme for the preservation of forests in Kharsawan is being carried into effect, but the tenants are strenuously opposing the demarcation of the blocks on suspicion that the intention is to curtail their rights. The special ticket system introduced for the people of the headquarters of the State who do not pay any jungle cess is said to be working well.

TRIBUTARY AND FEUDATORY STATES OF ORISSA.

[Report on the States for 1912-13 by the Commissioner of Orissa.]

[Number of States, 24; total area, 28,046 square miles; population, 3,798,038; gross income, Rs. 53,15,148-8-9.]

Administration of Land Revenue.

15. During the year under review the States of Bonai, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Nayagarh, Rairakhol, Mayurbhanj, and Pal Lahera continued to be under the administration of Government. To these were added Narsingpur in the middle of the year and Baud at its end owing to the death of their respective Chiefs. The State of Hindol, which was also under Government management, was released at the close of the year on the Chief attaining majority. Out of the 24 States 12 show an improvement over last year in the matter of collection of land revenue. In five States the level already attained was maintained, and in seven there was a falling off. Of the nine States under Government management the collections were cent. per cent. in Bonai, Kalahandi, Nayagarh and Rairakhol, and in the remaining five States over 99 per cent. In the States under the administration of their own Chiefs the collections show an improvement in nine while in the others they were below 90 per cent., due mainly to partial failure of crops. In all the States the collections were made readily and without difficulty.

Settlement.

16. The settlement operations in Bonai, Kalahandi, Talcher and Tigiria were completed during the year, and the first *kist* of the new rents assessed in Bonai was collected in full and without difficulty. In Athmallik, Bamra, Dhenkanal, Hindol, Khandpara, Mayurbhanj, Patna, and Sonepur settlement operations were in progress.

Crime.

17. The total number of cases reported to Police shows a decrease of 359 as compared with the figure for the preceding year. Out of the 24 States there was a decrease in fifteen and an increase in nine. The decrease was most noticeable in Mayurbhanj and Sonepur, being 156 and 112, respectively, and the largest increase was in Bamra and Patna, being 58 and 98, respectively, the decrease in the majority of the States was due to the better surveillance of bad characters and improvement in the chaukidari system. The State police of Mayurbhanj is continuing to show material improvement under the British Superintendent of Police appointed two years ago; as is also the case in Kalahandi, Keonjhar, and other States where there are British Police officers on deputation. Crime in the year was generally of an ordinary nature, except that there was an increase in dacoity and murder. The offences were, however, scattered and in no way the outcome of organized crime. The general efficiency of the police force was maintained and has been steadily improving, one of the contributing causes being the gradual improvement in the status of the police staffs.

Administration of Justice.

18. The total number of cases brought to trial increased by 580 over the figure for the preceding year. These cases arose mainly on complaints laid directly to the courts. The year being a prosperous one, the people found it easy to go to the court even for slight causes. The general improvement noticed in the last two years in the matter of the duration of cases continues. The average duration in police and complaint cases was 5·76 days and 15·4 days, against 6·32 days and 15·26 days, respectively, in the previous year. On the whole, the disposal of cases in all the 24 States taken collectively was satisfactory and this notwithstanding the increase in the total number of cases. The total number of civil suits disposed of during the year was 12,303 against 12,080 of the previous year, showing an increase of 223. This is normal and expected increase, and the figure is only 15 ahead of that for 1910-11. Out of the 24 States there was increase in 14 and decrease in 10. In Khandpara and Tigiria the increase was proportionately considerable, being from 212 to 569 and 89 to 139, respectively. Noticeable decreases occurred in Mayurbhanj, Gangpur, Dhenkanal, and Nayagarh. The average duration of contested cases slightly increased from 56·46 days to 59·71 days. In uncontested cases it remained practically stationary, the average being 29·20 days against 29·33. The slight set-back to the improvement marked in previous years is a little disappointing, but it does not indicate a general retrogression. Most of the States showed further improvement.

Jails.

19. There was a decrease in the average population of the jails in six States, but the daily average in the jails of the States as a whole increased from 60·78 to 62·93. The increase was due to the confinement of prisoners for longer terms under the more extended powers exercised in some of the States. The Jail Administration was on the whole good; due attention was paid to the training of prisoners in intramural work and to the curtailment of extramural work, to the construction of new buildings and improvement in existing ones. The new jail in Talchar was completed and occupied during the year. Jail manufactures improved resulting in the increase of income thereby in as many as 13 States. Discipline was well maintained, and the conduct of the prisoners was generally good.

Forests.

20. The total income derived from forests amounted to Rs. 8,41,743 against Rs. 8,12,185 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 29,558. This increase was shared by 14 of the States, of which Bonai and Patna show considerable improvement. In Nilgiri the income was exactly the same as it was in the last year. The remaining nine States, *viz.*, Athgarh, Athmallik, Baramba, Baud, Daspalla, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Rairakhol, and Tigiria show a decrease. Proper precautions against fire have been taken in most of the States by the appointment of patrols and extra guards with the satisfactory result that during the year there was no fire of importance. The Agency Forest

Officer has been taking keen interest in the forests under his charge, and the Chiefs are now alive to their interest in the forests and most of them have appointed well-trained Forest Officers.

Excise.

21. The total revenue under this head rose by Rs. 43,550. This increase was contributed by all the States except Nayagarh and Nilgiri. The increase was remarkable in Mayurbhanj and Gangpur. Keonjhar also shows a considerable increase in its excise revenue. The decrease in Nayagarh was due to lack of competition amongst bidders and to the partial failure of crops in the preceding year. In Bamra the imposition of a small duty on *handai* (rice-beer) which is consumed by the lower classes has been decided upon. Measures have been taken by all the States to prevent the smuggling of excisable articles.

Public Works.

22. The total expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 10,49,160, showing an increase of Rs. 69,041, over that of the previous year. The expenditure has almost doubled since 1906-07. This substantial and steadily increasing expenditure has in the last few years resulted in a very marked improvement all round in communications, public buildings and irrigation works, and the result of the year under review is highly satisfactory.

Material Condition of the People.

23. The year was a prosperous one from the agricultural point of view. The rice crop averaged from 10 to 12 annas, and in eight States the outturn was 16 annas or more. There was sufficient stocks in hand, and trade was brisk. The condition of the people was generally good.

Public Health.

24. In Athgarh, Baramba, Baud, and Sonepur cholera broke out in epidemic form and measles broke out in Kalahandi. In the remaining States the public health was generally good and no epidemic occurred. Medical relief has been gradually becoming popular, and a number of new dispensaries were opened during the year. New dispensaries are also being constructed in some of the States. Almost all the States are taking keen interest in the spread of vaccination and the result already attained is very creditable. The system of employing female vaccinators has proved an undoubted success and the number of such vaccinators are increasing.

Education.

25. The total number of schools rose from 2,092 to 2,096, and that of pupils attending them from 73,309 to 76,782. Female education is gradually spreading, and the number of girls attending schools rose from 7,699 to 8,653, showing an increase of 954 against an increase of 479 in the preceding year.

Condition of the People.

[Report on the Land Revenue Administration, 1912-13.]

Patna Division.

26. The early cessation of the rains led to a poor paddy crop and an indifferent *rabi* crop. The two preceding harvests had, however, been plentiful and there was no distress though the prices of grain rose to an abnormal height. The pinch was especially felt in the Sasaram and Bhabua Sub-Divisions of the Shahabad District where *takavi* advances were freely given. There was a trifling increase in emigration to the Colonies.

Tirhut Division.

27. The *bhadoi* harvest was normal, but, owing to insufficient and badly-distributed rainfall and particularly to a poor *Hathia*, the outturn of the winter rice crop was poor. The *rabi* crop was, however, excellent. The material condition of the people was on the whole fairly good. There was practically no immigration into the districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, but labourers from Gorakhpur found employment on the Tribeni Canal in the district of Champaran. There was the usual emigration of labourers from Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga to the industrial centres of Bengal and Assam.

Bhagalpur Division.

28. Owing to the uneven rainfall of the year the outturn of none of the three main harvests was entirely satisfactory. This, however, did not materially affect the general condition of the people, as there were surplus stocks of previous years which had produced good harvests. The extension of jute cultivation and the high prices recently ruling for this commodity have added to the prosperity of Purnea. The number of coolies emigrating from Monghyr and Purnea to the tea districts was less than in the previous year, but there was an increase in emigration from the Santal Parganas.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Orissa Division.

29. Except in some parts of the districts of Angul and Sambalpur the year was one of agricultural prosperity. There were normal crops throughout the division, but prices did not fall appreciably owing to large exports by rail and sea. There was an increased temporary exodus of the landless classes and small agriculturists to places outside Orissa in search of remunerative employment and the labour market was more or less active throughout the year. Owing to the partial failure of crops in some parts of Angul and in one thana of the Sambalpur District there was some local scarcity. The situation was met in Sambalpur by granting special *takavi* loans and by the provision by local zamindars of employment on the construction of a tank. In the Angul District improvement works in the shape of roads, *bandhs* and reservoirs provided sufficient work to enable the labouring classes to tide over their difficulties. The condition of the Khonds in the Khondmals has considerably improved owing to the closure of the liquor shops.

Chota Nagpur Division.

30. A partial failure of rain caused the harvests of the year to fall considerably below the average. There was no organised immigration into any district. The large demand for labour in the local fields and in lac factories resulted in considerable immigration into the district of Manbhum. In Ranchi the Co-operative movement organised by Rev. Father Hoffmann continued to render invaluable service in helping to free the aboriginal from the money-lender. With the extension of railways gradual but steady progress is being made in the economic development of the division.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realisation of the Revenue.

[Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1912-1913.]

Collection of Land Revenue.

31. The total number of estates paying land revenue rose from 102,629 in 1911-12 to 103,523, the increase being mainly due, as in the previous year, to partitions. The current demand of the year, Rs. 1,49,26,093, falls short of that of the previous year by Rs. 79,826. This decrease was chiefly due to the exclusion of all the Tributary States of the Orissa Division from the Tauzi rolls. The percentages of total collections on total demand and of current collection on current demand was 96·93 and 97·52, respectively, which were slightly less than the last year's figures, 97·62 and 98·25; while the percentage of total collections on current demand, 100·18, shows a slight improvement on that of 1911-12, 99·68. The total amount resulted during the year was reduced from Rs. 31,369 in 1911-12 to Rs. 17,535. The causes which occasioned these remissions were, as usual, mainly acquisition for public purposes, diluvion, surrender of holdings, determination of soil, and cancellation of Settlements.

Operations of the Sale Law.

32. The number of defaults in the payment of land revenue increased in the Patna Division and decreased in all other divisions except Chota Nagpur, where there were no sales under Bengal Act XI of 1859. Out of 9,279 estates, shares and interests which became liable to sale for the non-payment of Government revenue, 428 or 4·6 per cent. were actually sold in the Province as against 378 or 3·9 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the total number sold 205 were whole estates and 223 shares. The amount realised by sale was Rs. 3,32,876, or eight times the Government revenue of the properties sold, as compared with eleven times in 1911-1912. Out of 129 appeals preferred to Commissioners against sales 21 were successful, while recommendations for the annulment of sales on the ground of hardship were made to Government in 29 cases and were all accepted.

Redemption of Land Revenue.

33. Only one petty estate with a revenue demand of annas two was redeemed during the year. The price realised on redemption was Rs. 4.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

34. The total collections of Miscellaneous Revenue, including receipts from forest lands in Government estates, amounted to Rs. 7,28,925 against Rs. 7,22,740 in the year 1911-1912. The net increase of Rs. 6,185 in the total collection was due to the fact that the fall in the recoveries of the cost of Survey and Settlement charges was more than counterbalanced by the increased receipts under the heads "Sale of Government Estates," "Fees under Act VIII of 1885," "Fees under Act XI of 1859," "Redemption of land revenue," and "Other receipts." The noticeable increase of Rs. 22,264 in the receipts under the last-mentioned head was due to the levy at an enhanced rate of royalty on quarries, mines, and tolls on *sabai* grass in the Santal Parganas, larger collection of forest cesses in the Khurda Government Estate in Cuttack, and sale-proceeds of elephants captured in the *khedda* operations in Angul. The remissions (Rs. 11,901) and balances (Rs. 8,806) were mostly in respect of fines imposed under the Land Registration Act.

Sale of Government Estates.

35. Twelve whole estates and one share in an estate covering an aggregate area of 334 acres were sold during the year for Rs. 4,302, subject to a total revenue demand of Rs. 464. Four plots of Government land with a total area of 10·62 acres were relinquished revenue free at a total price of Rs. 2,253. One of these plots measuring ·12 acre was sold with a revenue demand of Rs. 4. One plot of Railway "B" class land with an area of two acres was sold at a price of Rs. 100.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

36. The total number of money orders and the amount of land revenue and cesses remitted thereby were, respectively, 160,273 and Rs. 11,89,821, an increase of 1,394 and Rs. 71,677 over the figures of the last year. The aggregate of remittances exceeded Rs. 50,000 in nine districts and a lakh of rupees in five districts. The number and value of rent of money orders have also risen from 21,819 and Rs. 3,87,326 in 1911-12 to 25,864 and Rs. 4,37,562, respectively, the increase being shared by all the Divisions, except Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur. The percentage of refusals rose from 22·8 in the previous year to 24·4. In Government Estates the main cause was the claiming by tenants of titles which could not be admitted.

Payment of Revenue and Rent by Money Orders.

Road and Public Works Cess.

37. Compared with the year 1911-12 the current demand of the year (Rs. 50,09,684) decreased by Rs. 28,047. The large increases effected in the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur were more than counterbalanced by large reductions in Manbhum in consequence of the annual revision of assessment of mines and forests under Chapter V of the Cess Act. The decrease was also noticeable in Patna on account of the revision of Jamabandis of Government Estates and of re-settlement of Sair Jungle Mahal in the district of Champaran. The actual collections under this head fell from Rs. 49,60,756 in the previous year to Rs. 49,36,660, but the percentage was practically the same as in the year before. In nine districts the percentage of collection exceeded the prescribed standard of 100 on the current demand.

Certificate Procedure.

38. The total number of certificates issued on account of all demands, including those for cesses, decreased from 86,852 to 86,161; the decrease was shared by all Divisions except Patna. The number of cases disposed of amounted to 86,306 as compared with 85,367 in the preceding year. The number of case pending at the close of the year was 21,705, of which 2,972 cases were more than six months old.

Land Registration.

39. Forty-three thousand, five hundred, and eighty-four applications were made during the year for the Registration of succession to proprietary interest in land by purchase, inheritance, gift or otherwise, of which 40,635 were granted before the close of the year. The number of old interests removed and new interests recorded were 47,594 and 58,989, respectively. There was again an increase in the total number of recorded interests in the Province, which was 867,917 as against 856,522 at the beginning of 1911-12. There were also 229 mutations registered in Sambalpur under section 125 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, XVIII of 1881. The registers are generally reported to be in good order. The work of revising Register D after comparison with the Settlement *khewats* still continues in Patna. The general question of the adequacy or otherwise of the present system of Land Registration in the Province is under the consideration of Government, and the deputaton of an experienced revenue officer to examine the whole question may be found advisable. The expenditure on account of land registration work amounted to Rs. 9,079 against Rs. 10,324 in the preceding year. The fees realised under section 64 of the Act amounted to Rs. 2,133 against Rs. 1,223 in 1911-12. A sum of Rs. 76 was realised during the year in Sambalpur on account of mutation fees.

Partition.

40. The number of partition cases instituted during the year was 336 against 366 in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of rose to 305 from 284 in 1911-1912. The number of cases pending at the close of the year also rose to 1,052 from 1,021 in 1911-1912 though the number of those pending for more than two years fell to 418 from 466 in the preceding year. No decision has yet been arrived at regarding the amendment of the Estates Partition Act (V of 1897) which, together with the cognate question of an alteration in the method of Land Registration, is still under the consideration of Government.

Surveys.

[Report of the Survey Department, Bihar and Orissa, for the year ending the 30th September 1913.]

Outturn of the Year.

41. The outturn of traverse survey during the year was 2,576 square miles. The special demarcation survey of the Ganges *diara*, which was undertaken in season 1909-10, was postponed owing to insufficiency of staff and to the necessity of completing work of a more urgent character.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The working of the Drawing Office continued to be satisfactory.

Administrative and other Changes.

42. During the year the Survey Department of the Province was placed with the approval of the Government of India under the control of the Director of Land Records, whose designation was changed to that of the Director of Land Records and Surveys. As a result of this change, the traverse operations in Midnapore District and the other miscellaneous surveys appertaining to the Province of Bengal that were supervised by the Director of Surveys of this Province were transferred to the charge of the Director of Surveys, Bengal, and Assam on the 1st June 1913.

Land Records and Settlement.

[Annual Report of the Director of Land Records and Surveys for the year ending the 30th September 1913 and Land Revenue Administration Report for the year ending the 30th June 1913 for minor settlements under the control of District Officers and Commissioners of Divisions.]

General.

43. Survey and Settlement operations were in progress during the year in ten districts of the Province. The area cadastrally surveyed was 3,118 square miles. Preliminary records were written for the same area. Records were prepared for attestation in 4,053 square miles, attested in 4,507 square miles, and finally published in 4,259 square miles. The rents of 262,031 tenants were settled and the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 8,73,073.

Land Revenue Settlement.

44. The re-settlement operations of the Khurda Government estates in the district of Puri continued during the year under report, and the only items of work remaining at the close of the year were the final publication of the records in about one-third of the area, the preparation of copies of Khatians for the Mutation Office, and the Sarbarakars and of the tauzi rolls for the Khas Mahal Office. Over 51,500 mutations and modifications in the records were effected. These changes concerned under-tenants and the raiyats of small revenue-free holdings, in which mutations had not been made during the course of the *Milan Khasra* operations. At the attestation stage 1,642 acres of illicit cultivation were discovered and dealt with. It was decided to fix an all-round enhancement of 2 annas in the rupee on the rents of all agricultural holdings, including homestead lands. The existing rates of rent were left unchanged in the case of *chandina* and *bagait* lands. No objections were made to the enhancement during the currency of the proceedings. The rates of rent now settled throughout the estate are still low as compared with the rates levied in the remainder of the district and the Zamindari estates of Orissa.

The re-settlement operation of the Cuttack Town Khas Mahal is on a fair way towards completion and an increase in revenue of Rs. 2,700 is expected.

Bihar, South Monghyr.

45. The attestation of the records of village Dhonrha in the district of South Monghyr had been kept pending from the previous year, as there was some question as to whether the village was situated in Gaya or in Monghyr. It was found to appertain to the latter district, and the records have been attested and finally published. In regard to the settlement of villages in the estate of Babu Sukan Singh, in which section 112 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, had been applied, the Board of Revenue of the Province passed orders regarding the commutation of the rents of about 1,800 acres of *bhaoli* lands of that estate in order to effect a compromise between Sukan Singh and his tenants as well as to secure a final and amicable settlement of all outstanding disputes. A local enquiry was accordingly held, and petitions of compromise duly signed, which are now pending decision by the Board of Revenue.

Patna.

46. The operations in the district of Patna were closed after the disposal of a few remaining suits and applications.

Shahabad.

47. The programme of work in the district of Shahabad consisted of the attestation draft publication and disposal of objections under section 103-A, the recess work of thanas Dehri and Sasaram, the final publication of the records and recovery of costs in the six northern thanas of the district, the disposal of a heavy balance of suits and applications under sections 105, 106 and 40 of the Bengal Tenancy Act and the decision of suits under section 104 of thanas Mohania, Bhabhua, and Kharghar. Several boundary disputes between villages were instituted in the hill area (the Kamur Hill) at attestation. Rent disputes

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

were very common and were, in almost every case, due to the failure of the landlords to grant proper rent receipts. In several cases proceedings under section 58 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were taken against the defaulters with the result that in forty cases the landlords were fined. The rent settlement in all the Government estates in the six northern thanas of the district was completed. In settling rents of the Zamindari areas the Revenue Officers have generally applied the principle of limiting the rent to one-fifth of the value of the gross produce. The application of this principle was confirmed by the Special Judge in appeal. Prolonged investigations were made with a view to deciding the adverse claims of Government and private proprietors to proprietary rights in the bed of the Sone River. The question had, with the consent of the representatives of both parties, to be left undefined as no final solution was possible without investigating the case of each village separately and as the Settlement Officer is not authorised to identify estates according to title or assess land held in excess of the settlement, the area in dispute was recorded as "Sone River."

Gaya.

48. The programme of original work which was completed in the district of Gaya consisted of the cadastral survey, preliminary record-writing, and cadastral recess work of thanas Aurangabad, Nabinagar, Arwal, and Daudnagar. On the other hand, the programme for revision survey and settlement that was completed comprised the revisional survey and record-writing of the villages appertaining to the Belkhara Mahal, the Tikari estate, the Deo estate, and the Muksudpur estate situated in thanas Nabinagar, Aurangabad, Daudnagar, and Arwal.

Chota Nagpur. Hazaribagh.

49. In the district of Hazaribagh the programme that was completed during the year consisted of (1) Cadastral survey and Khanapuri of 1,713 square miles; (2) attestation and draft publication and cess re-valuation of 1,881 square miles; (3) case work under sections 83 (1) and 111 (6) of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, and settlement recess work in the attested area; (4) final publication of the record-of-rights of the second season's area of 1,806 square miles; (5) computation of costs in respect of nearly 3,287 square miles and (6) disposal of suits under sections 87 and 130 and settlement of fair rents under section 85 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act throughout first two seasons' area.

50. The most important question in the attestation work was the prevalence of illegal enhancement. The raiyats appeared to be generally quite ignorant of their rights. The question of illegal enhancements in Chota Nagpur was discussed for many years, and the criterion applicable was settled and finally embodied in section 26 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. This criterion was stringently applied by the attestation officers. The relations of landlords and tenants were found to be particularly strained in the estates of Markacho, Ganwan, and Satgawan.

Manbhum.

51. In parganas Barahbhum and Patkum of the district of Manbhum the programme of work was completed with the exception of the recovery of costs.

Orissa Revision Settlement.

52. The revision settlement operations in Orissa were completed and the accounts of the settlement were finally cleared.

The arrangements made for the maintenance of records under the triennial scheme in Orissa were continued during the year under report. The total number of fields for which records will have to be maintained in Orissa is roughly 90 lakhs. The landlords are all unfavourably disposed to the scheme, with the exception of a few petty tenure-holders who get *Salami* from the raiyats for mutations effected by the recorders free of cost, while the raiyats dislike the proceedings and the harassment to which they are subjected. The recorders themselves display little zeal for their work. In Sambalpur the work of maintenance was on the whole satisfactory. The experimental mutation office at Bettiah in the district of Champaran continued to be a failure and was abolished after the commencement of the North Bihar revision settlement operations in that district. The result of the mutations effected in the Government estates show that the standard number of mutations was attained in one and exceeded in four districts, while in the case of Wards' estates the prescribed standard was attained in one and exceeded in three districts.

Maintenance of Boundary Marks.

53. The work of maintenance of boundary marks continued to receive attention and the reports of District Officers indicate that the inspection of the marks was on the whole fairly adequate and steps were taken for the restoration or repairs of missing marks. During the financial year 1912-13 the receipts in the Fund for maintenance of boundary marks brought the total to Rs. 18,331 and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,171-1-5.

WASTE LANDS.

54. No change of policy and no event of importance took place during the year in connection with the administration of waste lands.

Government Estates.

[Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1912-1913.]

Number and Management.

55. Though the total number of estates under direct management, including those of private individuals, has been reduced to 274 from 278 in 1911-12, the current demand has risen from Rs. 16,59,733 in the previous year to Rs. 16,83,641, showing an increase of Rs. 23,908. The cost of management has risen to Rs. 1,48,942 from Rs. 1,41,211 in the year 1911-12, making the percentage on the current demand 8·8 against 8·5 in the previous year. The increase is noticeable mainly in the districts of the Santal Parganas and Monghyr without resulting in a proportionate increase in the revenue demand. There were, as before, very few changes of any importance in the system of management. In Darbhanga the Tahsildar was given an increment of pay in lieu of travelling allowance. The Khasmahal establishment in the district of Ranchi had to be increased owing to the resumption of certain villages. In the southern portion of the Gaya District some *bhaoli* lands were converted into *Nagdi* tenancies.

Improvement.

56. The total expenditure on miscellaneous and sanitary improvements increased to Rs. 1,38,775 from Rs. 1,13,832 in the previous year, or by Rs. 24,943. With a view to placing the grant for the management and improvement of Government Estates on a sound footing, the question of modifying the present system of financing and allocating the grant is at present under the consideration of Government.

Education.

57. The total expenditure on education in Government Estates fell from Rs. 26,739 in 1911-12 to Rs. 23,821 against a Government grant of Rs. 19,858, the excess expenditure having been met from the grant for primary education placed at the disposal of the District Boards and from contributions from local bodies, while in the district of the Santal Parganas it was met from the Imperial contribution for popular education. There has been an increase in the number both of schools and of pupils in all the divisions of the Province except Tirhut, which shows a decrease of one school and of nineteen pupils.

Roads and Communications.

58. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 65,682 against the one and-a-half per cent. grant which would amount to about Rs. 30,000. The excess expenditure was met, as in the previous year, from District Boards and other local funds. In the district of Sambalpur the grant was not utilised for any particular road, but was credited to the district fund and spent by the District Council as part of the allotment on roads and communications.

Condition of Raiyats.

59. The condition of the tenantry in the Government Estates in this Province was on the whole satisfactory. The outturn of the main crops was in the greater portion of the Province good, and the high prices that ruled throughout the year compensated the cultivating classes for the poor outturn in certain areas. A good outturn of *rabi* and *bhadoi* crops more than counterbalanced the partial failure of winter paddy due to insufficient rain. In Gaya and Palamau the rearing of silk-worms and a good *mahua* crop provided a good set-off against the fall in the price of *lac* which would otherwise have told heavily on the raiyats. In Angul the well-to-do cultivators benefited by the high price of food-grains which prevailed there for the greater part of the year owing to a partial failure of crops. However, a special grant of Rs. 30,500 for improvements in Government Estates in the affected area provided employment for the labouring classes while tending to prevent the recurrence of failure of crops

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

in future. For the cultivating classes the year was not on the whole a prosperous one. The labouring classes had very little to complain of, inasmuch as the demand for labour was good and high wages were obtainable almost all over the Province. In Chota Nagpur labourers found employment at the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi, at the mines worked by the Cape Copper Company at Matigeria, at the Bengal Iron and Steel Company near Daia, and at the mines in the Kolhan. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease or cattle disease, except stray cases of plague in some of the Government Estates of the Patna and the Tirhut Divisions.

Wards, Attached, Trust and Encumbered Estates.

[Report on the Administration of Wards, Attached, Trust and Encumbered Estates for the year 1912-1913.]

Number of Estates under Management and the Payment of Government Demands.

60. Six new estates were taken under management and six were released. The total number of estates at the close of the year was, therefore, the same as that at the close of the preceding year, *viz.*, 171, of which 106 were Encumbered Estates under the protection of Act VI of 1876. The percentage of the payment of revenue and cesses due to Government was 97·7 as against 97·9 in the previous year. The heaviest defaulters, as in the year before, were estates in the Patna Division and one in the Chota Nagpur Division.

61. The title suit filed by Babu Kesho Prasad Singh in respect of the Dumraon Estate in the district of Shahabad, in which an appeal to the High Court was preferred on behalf of the adopted minor, was happily terminated during the year by a compromise under the terms of which Babu Kesho Prasad was acknowledged to be the proprietor of the estate but bound himself to pay to the minor, Babu Jang Bahadur Singh, a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 in yearly instalments of one lakh of rupees.

Rent and Cesses due to superior Landlords.

62. The percentage of total payments under this head has been reduced from 76·7 in the previous year to 63·4. A large proportion of the outstanding balance, which amounts to Rs. 89,261, is due to the existence of disputes which will, it is hoped, shortly be settled amicably.

Collection of Rent and Cesses due to Estates.

63. Some improvement was made in the collection of rents and cesses under this head, its percentage on the current demand having risen to 102·6 from 98·6 in the previous year. The standard of 100 per cent. was exceeded in all the divisions except Chota Nagpur, where, however, the percentage of collection rose from 95·2 in the year before to 96·9.

Balances of Rent and Cesses due to Estates.

64. A great reduction has been effected in the outstanding balances under this head, which have come down to Rs. 36,29,323 from Rs. 78,41,940 in the previous year or by more than fifty per cent. As in the previous year the balances exceeded the current demand in the Patna Division (101 per cent). In the other four divisions the percentages were 44·2 in Tirhut, 68·7 in Bhagalpur, 33·6 in Orissa, and 72·9 in Chota Nagpur. The reduction in these balances was accompanied by a decrease in the number of certificates filed for their recovery, the decrease, as in the previous year, being most marked in Orissa. The number of certificates disposed of was 77·8 per cent. of the total number for disposal as against 70 per cent. in 1911-1912, and the amount realised was 53·9 per cent. of the total amount covered by certificates against 44 in 1911-1912. The number of Civil suits filed during the year also showed some decrease; 1,394 cases were disposed of out of 1,774 for disposal, and the amount recovered was Rs. 94,425 out of Rs. 1,39,141 decreed or 67·8 per cent.

Management Charges.

65. The percentage of the cost of management on the current demand was for the whole Province 10·8 against 11·5 in 1911-1912. The standard percentage was exceeded in all the divisions except Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur. In the Patna Division the percentage increased from 11·4 to 12·1. There was a decrease in Tirhut from 13·4 to 12·1 in the year before. In the Orissa Division the percentage has slightly increased, being 12·8 against 12·3 in 1911-1912.

Improvements.

66. The total amount spent on works of improvement, schools and dispensaries was Rs. 3,12,407 against Rs. 3,64,597 in 1911-1912. The Bettiah Estate High School has shown very good results. Agricultural

experiments were conducted in a few Estates during the year. The Agricultural farm at Barwat in the Bettiah Estate will in future be placed under the direct control of the Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa. The Veterinary Hospital started by the same estate continued to do good work.

Education of Wards.

67. The education of Wards continued, as before, to receive attention and generally satisfactory results were reported.

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

[Land Revenue Administration Report, 1912-13.]

Tenancy Act.

68. The Bengal Tenancy Act (Act VIII of 1885) continued to work smoothly in the main. The Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act (Act VI of 1908) has had a most beneficial effect on agrarian relations where its provisions have been brought home to the people by the preparation of the record-of-rights. The inadequacy of Section 46 of the Act to prevent alienation of their holdings by aboriginal raiyats is receiving attention. Since the close of the year the new Orissa Tenancy Act has come into force in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, which were previously governed by those provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act which had been extended to them. Besides the three Acts noticed above the Santal Parganas Settlement Regulation III of 1872 and the Santal Parganas Rent Regulation II of 1886 govern the relations between the landlords and tenants in the Santal Parganas district of the Bhagalpur Division, while in the Sambalpur District of the Orissa Division the Central Provinces Tenancy Act XI of 1898 is in force.

Rent Receipts.

69. The reports of the Commissioners show that, except where major settlement operations were in progress, few cases under section 58 of the Bengal Tenancy Act came before the Collectors, and in a disquieting proportion of these no penalty was imposed. The necessity for the enforcement of the provisions of that section of the Act is receiving special attention.

Rent Suits.

70. No change in the local jurisdiction of the various rent laws administered by Revenue Courts took place during the year. The total number of suits of all kinds instituted in the Orissa Division rose to 43,965 from 40,541 in the previous year; the increase is ascribed to the institution of a heavy number of suits for recovery of arrears of rent in the district of Balasore. In the Chota Nagpur Division the number of suits for arrears of rent fell from 9,722 in the preceding year to 8,636. The decrease is partly due to the survey and settlement proceedings, which have, to some extent, set agrarian disputes at rest in the Ranchi District; while in Singhbhum District the raiyats are reported to have become more regular in paying their rents, and in Hazaribagh, which also shares in the decrease, fewer suits were instituted by the Padma estate on account of the death of the proprietor in December 1912.

The instructions of the Board of Revenue regarding the use to be made of the record-of-rights in the trial of rent-suits were duly observed, and there was considerable improvement in the disposal of such suits in the Chota Nagpur Division.

Relations between Landlord and Tenant.

71. The system of payment of rent by money order was in force throughout the Province except the Santal Parganas and Angul. The increase in the percentage of refusals is an indication of unsatisfactory relations between landlord and tenant. The cause probably lies as much in the improper claims of tenants to hold on titles which cannot be substantiated as in the illegitimate demands of landlords. The question is receiving special attention.

Illegal enhancements and the levy of *abwabs* continued to prevail although there was evidence that these exactions are diminishing with the spread of knowledge of the Tenancy Acts.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

Legislative Authority.

[Also refer for this to Bihar and Orissa Administration Report, 1911-12, Chapter III, page 145.]

Legislative Council.

72. The Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa is constituted under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909, as amended by the Government of India Act, 1912 (3 and 4 Geo. 5, c. 6). The number of its members is limited to a maximum of 50. Members of the Executive Council are *ex-officio* members under section 3 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9, Edw. 7, Ch. 4); and on the 21st November 1912 the Governor-General in Council issued regulations for the nomination and election of additional members. Under these rules the ordinary constitution of the Legislative Council would be as follows—

(1) The President and members of Council *ex-officio* ...	4	Members.
(2) Elected members :—		
(*i*) By the Municipal Commissioners	5	„
(*ii*) By the District Boards	5	„
(*iii*) By the Landholders	5	„
(*iv*) By the Muhammadan Community	4	„
(*v*) By the Mining Community	1	Member.
(*vi*) By the Planting Community	1	„
(3) Members nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor with the sanction of the Governor-General, who shall not exceed 19 in number and of whom not more than 15 shall be officials ...	19	Members.
	44	

In addition to these the Lieutenant-Governor is empowered with the sanction of the Governor-General to nominate one person, official or non-official, having expert knowledge connected with proposed or pending legislation, to be a member of Council.

73. The term of office for an Additional member was fixed at three years, provided that where such additional members are officials or persons nominated as having expert knowledge the term may be three years or such shorter period as the Lieutenant-Governor may determine. The notification further contains provisions regarding the qualifications of candidates and electors and rules for the conduct of elections. The Vice-President of the Council is nominated by the President under section 4 of the Indian Councils Act of 1909. This office is held at present by the Hon'ble Mr. E. A. Gait, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. The rules governing the conduct of Legislative business, the discussion of the annual financial statement, the discussion of matters of general interest and the asking of questions in Council are practically the same as those in force in the Bengal Council. The first meeting of the Council was held on the 20th January 1913.

The following were members of the first Legislative Council :—

COUNCILLORS.

NAME.	HOW APPOINTED.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
	EX-OFFICIO.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Edward Vere Levinge, C.S.I., I.C.S. ...		
„ Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameswar Singh, K.C.I.E.		
	NOMINATED.	
	OFFICIALS.	
The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William Oldham, I.C.S.		16th Jan. 1913
„ „ Havilland LeMesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.		16th Jan. 1913

NOMINATED.

OFFICIALS—*contd.*

NAME.	HOW APPOINTED.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
The Hon'ble Mr. Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, C.S.I., I.C.S.	...	16th Jan. 1913
„ „ Henry James McIntosh, I.C.S. ...	...	16th Jan. 1913
„ „ Francis Norton Fischer, I.C.S. ...	...	16th Jan. 1913
„ „ William Egerton, I.C.S. ...	...	16th Jan. 1913
„ „ Louis James Kershaw, C.I.E., I.C.S. ...	...	16th Jan. 1913
„ „ Edward Rawson Gardiner ...	...	16th Jan. 1913
„ „ Hugh McPherson, I.C.S. ...	...	16th Jan. 1913
„ „ Charles Arthur White	...	16th Jan. 1913
„ „ Ahsan-ud-Din Ahmad, I.S.O. ...	...	16th Jan. 1913
„ „ Leonard Frederick Morshead, I.C.S. ...	...	16th Jan. 1913
„ „ Basanta Kumar Mallik, I.C.S. ...	...	16th Jan. 1913
„ „ Norman Leslie Hallward ...	...	16th Jan. 1913
„ „ John Ross Fendall Lowis ...	...	16th Jan. 1913

NON-OFFICIALS.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Sir Ravaneswar Prasad Singh	...	21st Jan. 1913
„ „ Baikuntha Nath De ...	...	16th Jan. 1913
„ Mr. Madhu Sudan Das, C.I.E. ...	...	16th Jan. 1913
„ Reverend Andrew Campbell, D.D. ...	...	16th Jan. 1913

ELECTED.

	Elected by—	
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Sharan Narayan Singh ...	Landholders of the—	Patna Division ... 28-12-1912
„ Kumar Girija Nandan Singh		Tirhut Division ... 11-1-1913
„ Babu Kirtanand Singh ...		Bhagalpur Division 11-1-1913
„ Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanj Deo		Orissa Division ... 28-12-1912
„ Kumar Thakurai Giriwar Prasad Singh... ...		Chota Nagpur Division. 28-12-1912
„ Mr. William Arthur Lee ...	The Mining Community.	... 15-1-1913
„ Mr. Townley Richard Filgate, C.I.E.	The Planting Community.	... 18-12-1912
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyid Fakhr-ud-Din	The Muhammadan Community.	Patna Division ... 11-1-1913
„ Khan Bahadur Mahbub Hassan Khan		Tirhut Division ... 11-1-1913
„ Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Tahir		Bhagalpur Division, 11-1-1913
„ Khwaja Muhammad Nur ...		Orissa and Chota Nagpur Division. 11-1-1913
„ Babu Bishun Prasad ...	District Boards of the—	Patna Division ... 25-12-1912
„ „ Dwarka Nath, B.A., LL.B.		Tirhut Division ... 11-12-1912
„ Rai Sheo Shankar Sahay Bahadur, C.I.E. ...		Bhagalpur Division 24-12-1912
„ Rai Gokulanand Chaudhuri Bahadur		Orissa Division ... 30-12-1912
„ Babu Sharat Chandra Sen ...		Chota Nagpur Division. 24-12-1912
„ Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay	Municipal Commissioners of the—	Patna Division ... 25-12-1912
„ Braja Kishor Prasad ...		Tirhut Division ... 24-12-1912
„ Kumar Sheonandan Prasad Singh		Bhagalpur Division 24-12-1912
„ Rai Sudam Charan Naik Bahadur		Orissa Division ... 30-12-1912
„ Babu Gopi Krishna ...		Chota Nagpur Division. 24-12-1912

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Course of Legislation.

Bills introduced in Council.

74. The Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa held its first meeting on the 20th January 1913 and no Acts were passed by it during the year under report. The following Bills were introduced during the year :—

(1) The Orissa Tenancy Bill.

(2) The Board of Revenue Bill.

(3) The Bihar and Orissa Thanas Bill.

The two former were passed immediately after the close of the year on the 7th and 5th April, respectively.

Orissa Tenancy Bill.

75. The first Bill was practically the same in form, with one important exception, as that finally passed by the Bengal Council in March 1912 to which His Excellency the Governor-General refused his assent on the ground, chiefly, that as the Bill was solely concerned with a portion of the new Province of Bihar and Orissa, and some of its provisions had met with considerable opposition during its passage through Council from many of those most nearly affected by it, it was desirable that the whole question of agrarian legislation for Orissa should be left for the consideration of the Legislative Council of the new Province. The object of the Bill was to give a self-contained law of landlord and tenant to Orissa, to secure the existing rights of both, to restore to their former position certain holders of sub-proprietary rights and resumed revenue free lands, and to regulate the use and enjoyment of reclaimed waste and communal lands. The Bill followed the arrangement and embodied the general principles of the Bengal Tenancy Act with such modifications and additions as experience had shown to be clearly demanded by the particular circumstances of Orissa. The most contentious part of the original bill which dealt with the continuous maintenance of the settlement record was omitted from its provisions.

Board of Revenue Bill.

76. The Board of Revenue Bill provided for a Board of Revenue for this Province consisting of one member and authorised the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Government of India to appoint one additional temporary member.

The Thanas Bill.

77. The object of the Thanas Bill was to define "Police Station" and other similar expressions in enactments other than those relating to criminal jurisdiction. No further proceedings have been taken with the Bill in view of the contemplated amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code in the near future.

Police.

[Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1912. Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Administrative Changes.

78. In accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission the following reforms were sanctioned during the year :—

(1) One Deputy Superintendent was added to the Cadre;

(2) Grade promotions were given to seven Assistant Superintendents, four Deputy Superintendents, two Inspectors, 208 Sub-Inspectors, and 168 constables; and,

(3) One rupee increment was granted to 2,173 constables who had rendered the prescribed years of service.

The Police Training College was removed on 1st April 1912 from Ranchi to Hazaribagh, and the Ranchi Training School for constables was also closed from that date, and the recruits in training there transferred to the Nathnagar Constables' Training School. Both these measures were necessitated by the fact that the buildings at Ranchi were required for use as Headquarters offices of Government.

Professional Crime.

79. During the year the Criminal Investigation Department afforded considerably more assistance to the district police than in the previous year. It took over the control of investigation in 57 important cases (excluding cases on railways) in 40 of which officers of the Department were engaged in local investigation. It took up in addition 16 cases of fraudulent Civil suits. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 40, 7 and 2, respectively. Thirty-two cases were brought to trial of which 25 ended in conviction.

The Finger Print Bureau for Bihar and Orissa was opened on 1st April 1912 with 57,000 slips taken from the Bengal Bureau and a staff of one Inspector and five Sub-Inspectors. The total number of slips accepted for record during the year was 3,001, and the total number of searches made by the Bureau on references was 2,577. Some useful work was done by the Photographic Bureau in enlarging Finger Prints, etc., and taking photographs of convicts.

Ordinary Crime.

80. Cases of rioting and unlawful assembly show an increase of 71, being 436 against 365 in 1911. This increase was spread over all the divisions, *viz.*, Patna 13, Tirhut 8, Bhagalpur 17, Orissa 13, and Chota Nagpur 20. Owing in a large measure to the precautions taken to prevent disturbances the "Bakr-Id" passed off without any incident of importance.

Dacoities increased from 77 to 136, the increase being marked in the following divisions: Bhagalpur (20), Orissa (11), and Chota Nagpur (25). The districts most affected were Ranchi (26 cases), Manbhum (23), Purnea (21), Sambalpur (14), Monghyr (10), and Singhbhum (7). Most of the dacoities in Ranchi and Sambalpur were committed by the Eranga Kols, 32 of whom were arrested in the Udaipur, Bamra, and Bonai States. This led to disclosures regarding 41 dacoities, 8 robberies, and 5 burglaries committed in Sambalpur, Ranchi, Gangpur, Bamra, Udaipur and the Central Provinces, and a gang case was instituted. The recrudescence of dacoity on the Nepal frontier in the Kishanganj Sub-Division of Purnea was due to the activity of a gang of Nepalese outlaws which was broken up with the assistance of the Nepalese authorities. There was a decrease in the number of burglaries of 178 cases; while the number of ordinary thefts showed a slight increase of 72 cases, being 14,699 against 14,627 in 1911.

The percentages of burglary and theft cases reported in which the police refused investigation under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, were 6 and 12 against 8 and 11, respectively, in 1911. The figures indicate that the section was on the whole used with discretion.

Charges against the Police.

81. Only two charges of maltreatment were made against police officers during the year and both were found to be maliciously false. Of the two cases pending at the beginning of the year one resulted in the conviction of a Sub-Inspector of Hazaribagh under section 323, Indian Penal Code, and in the other the Police officers charged were acquitted. A conviction under section 182, Indian Penal Code, was obtained during the year in connection with a false case of 1911. In 17 districts of the Province no charge of extortion was made against Police officers. In the remaining 6 districts (including 2 Railway Police districts) there were 10 complaints of extortion as against 14 last year. Of these cases 2 were pending at the end of the year, 1 was not sent up, 2 were declared false, 1 was withdrawn, 1 ended in acquittal, 1 was declared true, and 2 ended in conviction. The last three cases appertain to Shahabad, Darbhanga, and Bhagalpur. In a case pending from 1911 one Sub-Inspector and one constable were convicted under section 161 and section 384, Indian Penal Code. The conduct and discipline of the force was generally good.

Remands.

82. The percentage of cases decided at the first three hearings rose from 60 to 61, whilst the percentage of cases remanded more than six times shows no change. Shahabad, as in the previous year, occupies the worst position as regards the percentage both of cases decided in the first three hearings (32) and of cases remanded more than six times (17).

Additional Police.

83. Seven parties of additional police were appointed during the year, *viz.*, 4 in Shahabad and 3 in Muzaffarpur. The total force employed was 3 Sub-Inspectors, 9 head constables, and 90 constables against 4 head constables and 32 constables in the previous year.

Military Police.

84. The two companies of Military Police at Ranchi and Bhagalpur were allotted to this Province from the 1st April 1912. The strength of the two companies was increased during the year by 11 men each. In order to render service in the Bhagalpur Company more attractive, in particular to Punjabi Muhammadans whose number had greatly decreased, the rates of pay of the jemadar, naiks, lance-naiks, and sepoys were raised to the level of those sanctioned for the Gurkha Company at Ranchi. Twelve Military Police

were employed in Monghyr during the cooly strike and at Patna and Monghyr during the Bakr-Id and Moharram festivals.

Rural Police.

85. During the past year considerable attention was paid to the improvement of chaukidari administration and the selection of a better class of men as chaukidars, notably in Darbhanga and Monghyr. Inadequacy of pay was the subject of comment in some districts; but it was found that the legal limit had not been reached in all cases. In Darbhanga the pay of chaukidars has been increased from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 5, and that of duffadars from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7. Complaints are still common about the disadvantages of the dual control exercised by Police Officers and Presidents, where the Presidential system is in force. They fail to co-operate owing, apparently, on the one hand, to police jealousy of their own prestige and position, and, on the other hand, to the fact that men of suitable position and influence are not always found for the post of President. The system of service of processes (other than those for distraint and sale and personal warrants) through the chaukidari establishment was abandoned in Muzaffarpur, where after an extended trial it was found to be a failure, but continued in the districts of Puri, Cuttack, and Balasore where it had worked more satisfactorily. In the three latter districts three different systems of payment will be tried, *viz.*, payment by results in Balasore, a uniform addition to the monthly pay combined with a system of rewards in Cuttack, and a sliding scale system in Puri. The experiment will be tried again in a Bihar district when a suitable agency for the supervision and control of chaukidari has been provided.

Mortality caused by Wild Animals and Snakes.

[Reports on above and measures taken during 1912 for their destruction.—Statistics of British India, Part V.—Area, Population and Public Health.]

Wild Animals.

86. The number of persons killed by wild animals during the year rose from 644 in 1911 to 806. The increase was most marked in the Chota Nagpur Division, where the number rose from 270 to 415. In the district of Darbhanga the number increased also. In Chota Nagpur the increase was due to a greater number of deaths caused by tigers in the districts of Ranchi, Manbhum and Singhbhum, and in Darbhanga two deaths caused by wolves in the Madhubani Sub-Division. In the Khondmals Sub-Division of the district of Angul mortality from tigers increased and in Puri a single man-eating tiger killed a number of persons. The total number of deaths caused by tigers rose from 294 in 1911 to 296 in 1912. Wolves were accountable for the death of 197 persons against 134 in the previous year.

Snakes.

87. The total mortality due to snake-bite fell from 6,586 in 1911 to 5,816 in 1912. The decrease occurred in the Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Patna Divisions, while in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions it rose by 4 and 7, respectively; 15,044 snakes were killed during the year against 17,170 in the previous year.

Cattle killed by Wild Animals.

88. 18,424 head of cattle was killed by wild animals against 17,260 in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Palamau in the Chota Nagpur Division, and in the districts of Gaya and Shahabad in the Patna Division. The largest number of kills occurred in the Chota Nagpur Division. In the other Divisions the total mortality was much below that of 1911.

Destruction of Wild Animals.

89. The total number of wild animals destroyed during the year under report was 1,603 against 1,373 in the previous year. The number of wolves killed rose from 200 in 1911 to 243 and that of tigers fell from 109 to 106. The total amount of rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals and snakes were Rs. 11,701-4-0 against Rs. 9,463-5-0 in the preceding year.

Criminal Justice.

[Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1912.—Statistics of British India, Part VI.—Administrative and Judicial.]

Judicial Staff.

90. Eleven Sessions Judges were employed throughout the year. In addition to the permanent staff, Additional Sessions Judges were employed temporarily for short periods in Muzaffarpur and Shahabad. The appointment of the Additional Judge of Bhagalpur at Monghyr was continued from the 1st March 1912.

Three Subordinate Judges vested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge were employed for varying periods at Cuttack, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Manbhum, Singhbhum and Muzaffarpur.

The magisterial staff of the Province at the close of the year consisted of 257 Stipendiary and 347 Honorary Magistrates. These figures represent a decrease of 1 and 20, respectively, as compared with the previous year. Among the latter were two special magistrates in Shahabad. Of the 257 Stipendiary Magistrates 159 exercised first, 69 second, and 29 third-class powers.

Sixty-five benches of magistrates were constituted from among the 347 Honorary Magistrates employed during the year. Of these 60 were independent and 5 were restricted to the trial of cases under the Municipal Act.

Offences reported.

91. There were 101,101 criminal offences reported during the year, an increase of 12,724 on the figures of 1911, of which 66,854 were under the Penal Code, and 34,247 were under special and local laws. These figures are more by 7,860 and 4,864, respectively, than those of 1911. There was an increase in the number of offences in 16 districts and a decrease in 4. The increase was most marked in Muzaffarpur, Saran, Patna, Hazaribagh, Cuttack and Bhagalpur, and the decrease in Darbhanga and Singhbhum.

False Cases.

92. The number of cases which were found to be false, or in which complaints were dismissed during the year, was 23,123, or 23·5 per cent., of the number reported. This number includes cases pending inquiry at the close of 1911. The percentage for 1911 was 22·5. Complaints were dismissed in 20,883 cases, or 3,880 more than in 1911. The number of cases declared to be false after trial or inquiry was 286 more than in 1911.

True Cases.

93. Of the total number of cases under inquiry during the year 77,390 were found to be true, and of these 59,582 were brought to trial. Inquiries were pending at the close of the year in 5,209 cases. The number of cases found to be true and of cases brought to trial shows an increase of 9,217 and 6,334, respectively, on the figures of 1911.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

I.—Magistrates' Courts.

Total Cases of Trial.

94. At the opening of the year 1,895 cases, excluding cases of lunatics, were pending before Magistrates. During the year 59,606 cases were brought to trial, including references under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code; 59,661 cases were disposed of, and 1,814 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of cases brought to trial was 6,331 more than in 1911. The increase was mainly in offences under special and local laws (3,974); in offences against the human body (1,314) and in offences against property (488).

The increase was spread over 16 districts, and was most marked in Patna (1,034), Muzaffarpur (1,019), Saran (921), and Bhagalpur (608). A decrease was reported from three districts, the largest being in Darbhanga (284).

The disposals were distributed as follows:—

	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.
District Magistrates	126	13
Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates	40,540	6,817
Honorary Magistrates	6,246	316
Benches of Magistrates	3,757	1,776
Special Magistrates	7	...

Of the 126 cases tried regularly by District Magistrates 19 cases were decided by the Deputy Commissioners of Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Palamau,

Manbhum and Singhbhum in the exercise of their special powers under section 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In addition to the cases shown above, District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates decided 63 cases referred to them under sections 347 and 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The number of cases decided during the year was more than in 1911 by 6,432. This increase is accounted for by the disposals of Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates, Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and benches of Magistrates, who decided, respectively, 5,582, 546 and 334 more cases than in 1911. There was, on the other hand, a decrease of 25 and 5 in the number of cases decided by District Magistrates and Special Magistrates, respectively.

Results of trials.

95. Of the total number of cases shown in the preceding paragraph 648 were committed or referred to the sessions, and 59,013 were finally disposed of by Magistrates. In these latter 90,933 persons were accused, as against 82,082 in the previous year, and of these 44,923, or 49·4 per cent., were convicted, and 46,010, or 50·6 per cent., were acquitted or discharged. In 1911 50·2 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted. The percentage of convictions was highest in Muzaffarpur (62·3), and lowest in Hazaribagh (32·7).

Of persons acquitted or discharged, the cases of 22,019 were compounded, withdrawn or dismissed for default : the percentage of convictions of persons actually tried was 65·1.

Of the persons tried for offences under the Indian Penal Code, 17,202 or 33·2 per cent., were convicted and 34,516, or 66·8 per cent., were acquitted or discharged. Excluding the cases of 17,259 persons compounded, withdrawn, or dismissed for default, the percentage of convictions was 49·9.

The total number of persons awaiting trial before Magistrates at the close of 1912 was 3,892 as compared with 4,074 in 1911. The number of persons in custody at the close of the year was 324, as against 357 at the end of 1911.

The general result of trials before Magistrates of each class was as follows :—

	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Benches of Magistrates	2,667	4,576	63·1
Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates ...	39,025	35,145	47·3
Honorary Magistrates	4,204	5,063	54·6
Special Magistrates	...	15	100
District Magistrates	114	124	52·1

Of the persons shown above as convicted, the numbers tried summarily were, by benches of Magistrates, 1,782 ; by Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates, 6,844 ; by Honorary Magistrates, 206 ; and by District Magistrates, 12.

The mode of trial of the total number of persons convicted and the nature of the sentences passed were as follows :—

	Appealable sentence.	Non-appealable sentence.
On regular trial	26,797	9,282
On summary trial	2,199	6,645

Punishments.

96. The sentences passed on persons convicted were as follows:—

Imprisonment	rigorous	8,992
	simple	509
Fine	with imprisonment	1,494
	without imprisonment	2,736
Whipping	sole punishment	244
	additional punishment	8

A term of solitary confinement was included in 61 of the sentences of rigorous imprisonment; and in the cases of 19 youthful offenders a sentence of imprisonment was commuted to detention in a reformatory school. One thousand three hundred and fifty-eight persons were called upon to give security for good behaviour, and 1,332 of these were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year on failing to comply with the orders. One hundred and twenty-six persons were released on probation under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Against persons who had previously been so released proceedings were subsequently taken against 34, all of whom were convicted and punished. One thousand three hundred and forty-four persons were required to execute bonds to keep the peace, of whom 519 had been convicted of offences involving a breach of the peace. These numbers show a decrease of 39 and an increase of 91, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1911. Of the sentences of imprisonment imposed 1,923 were for terms not exceeding 15 days; 6,089 for terms not exceeding six months; 2,786 for terms not exceeding two years; and 16 for terms exceeding two years.

The fines imposed aggregated Rs. 2,75,626. During the year Rs. 2,38,155 were realised and Rs. 30,090 were paid as compensation to complainants out of fines.

97. In addition to criminal trials, the following were the more important classes of work dealt with by Magistrates during the year:—

Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

There were 862 proceedings under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, to prevent a breach of the peace, in which 3,930 persons were involved. The number of cases and of persons involved therein was more by 203 and 496, respectively, than in 1911. Of the persons concerned 825 were required to execute bonds to keep the peace in addition to the persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph as having been similarly bound down on conviction. The number of persons dealt with under this chapter was largest in Saran (701), Shahabad (628), and Gaya (437). The increase in the number of proceedings of this class was marked in Cuttack (245), Gaya (183) and Shahabad (150), while there was a noticeable decrease in Champaran (313) and Saran (200).

In 916 cases 1,801 persons were called upon to show cause why they should not give security to be of good behaviour, and the orders were made absolute against 1,494. Of these 1,468 failed to give the required security and were imprisoned in default, 136 after reference to the Court of Session under section 123 of the Code, and 1,332 under orders of Magistrates for terms not exceeding one year.

Proceedings for the abatement of nuisances under Chapter X of the Code were taken in 1,079 cases, and in the cases of 38 persons a reference was made to a jury under section 138 of the Code. The number of cases under Chapter XII of the Code involving questions of the possession of land decided by Magistrates during the year was 1,062, an increase of 158 on the figures for 1911.

Under section 250 of the Code 375 complainants were ordered to pay compensation to accused persons, the accusations brought by them having been found to be frivolous or vexatious.

Proceedings for maintenance under Chapter XXXVI of the Code were taken against 382 persons, and orders were made absolute against 129.

Witnesses.

98. The number of witnesses examined in the courts of Magistrates was 160,731 as compared with 152,624 in 1911. The number who attended and were discharged without examination was 57,002, or 26·1 per cent. of the whole number in attendance. In the preceding year the percentage was 24·9. The amount paid to witnesses on account of the expenses of their attendance rose from Rs. 34,088 in 1911 to Rs. 38,092 in 1912.

Of the total number in attendance 167,663 (77 per cent.) were discharged on the first day; 37,635 (17·3 per cent.) on the second; 9,789 (4·5 per cent.) on the third; and 2,646 (1·2 per cent.) after the third day. The number of witnesses detained for more than three days was 162 more than the number so detained in 1911.

The districts in which the largest proportion of witnesses was detained for more than three days were Monghyr (3·3 per cent.), Champaran (2·7 per cent.), and Balasore, Puri, Gaya and Purnea, where the proportions varied from 2·2 to 1·7 per cent. Explanations of these detentions have, as usual, been considered by the High Court, and orders have been passed on them.

II.—*Courts of Sessions.*

Commitments, etc.

99. The number of cases committed for trial or referred during the year was 648, and the number disposed of, including pending cases of the previous year, was 630. These figures show an increase of 43 and 20, respectively, over the figures for the preceding year. There were 85 cases pending at the close of the year.

Commitments increased in Manbhum from 27 to 48, in Gaya from 33 to 51, in Sambalpur from 14 to 31, and in Puri from 9 to 23. On the other hand, the numbers fell in Shahabad from 54 to 40, in Cuttack from 26 to 14, in Balasore from 25 to 16, and in Purnea from 39 to 34. The number of commitments in Muzaffarpur (65) was the largest in the Province.

Results of Trials.

100. The number of persons under trial before Courts of Session during the year was 1,721, or 222 more than in 1911. The cases of 1,485 persons were decided, and 222 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the 1,485 persons tried 916, or 61·6 per cent., as against 63·9 per cent. in 1911, were convicted, and 537 were acquitted or discharged, and the cases of 32 persons were referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Punishments.

101. The following sentences were passed by the courts of session during the year:—

Death		20
Transportation	for life	50
	for a term of years	15
Imprisonment	rigorous	690
	simple	10
Fine		56
Whipping		4

In the cases of 11 out of 690 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment the sentences included terms of solitary confinement. Forty-five of the sentences of fine and one of whipping were additional punishments. Besides the above 136 persons were sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment (15 for a term not exceeding one year and 1,217 for terms between one year and three years) on failure to furnish security for good behaviour; and twelve persons who had been convicted of an offence involving a breach of the peace were required to execute a bond with sureties to keep the peace in addition to their substantive punishment.

Sentences of imprisonment were passed for the following terms:—

Not exceeding	15 days	8
	6 months	77
	2 years	196
	7 years	522
Exceeding 7 years		33

Fines to the amount of Rs. 8,917 were imposed by Courts of Session, as compared with Rs. 6,495 imposed in the preceding year. The total realisations of the year aggregated Rs. 1,797, as compared with Rs. 1,316 in 1911. The compensation awarded to complainants during the year, out of fines realised, was Rs. 100.

Jury Trials.

102. The number of persons tried by jury during 1912 was 85. The Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in respect of 68 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 17. In the case of 12 persons the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict so completely as to consider it necessary for the ends of justice to make a reference to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The results of these references are given below under the head " Superintendence, Reference and Revision."

Trials by Assessors.

103. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors during the year under review was 1,153, with the result that in the case of 788 persons the Sessions Judge concurred with the opinion of both the assessors; in the case of 174 he differed from the opinion of one; and in the case of 191 he differed from the opinion of both. The corresponding figures for 1911 were 949, 716, 82 and 151, respectively.

Duration of Cases.

104. The average duration of Sessions trials, from the date of commitment to the date of decision, was 40·7 days, as compared with 42·1 days in 1911. Notice was, as usual, taken by the High Court of all cases of unusual duration. The duration of cases was notably high in the district of Palamau (86 days), Monghyr (55·5 days), Muzaffarpur (51 days), and Hazaribagh (50·7 days). The increase in the duration of cases from 35·5 days to 86 days in Palamau was partly due to the adjournment of two dacoity cases which awaited the result of an appeal in the High Court in a connected case. The increase in the duration from 29 days to 50·7 days in Hazaribagh, from 17·7 days to 35·8 days in Ranchi, and from 25·5 days to 41·2 days in Purnea is noticeable. On the other hand, there was an appreciable improvement in Patna, from 64·5 days to 36·9 days; in the Santal Parganas from 64·6 days to 38 days; and in Balasore from 49 days to 28·6 days.

Witnesses.

105. The number of witnesses in attendance before the Courts of Session was 6,579. Of these 8,084 were examined and 2,495 discharged without examination. In 1911 the corresponding figures were 7,744, 5,595, and 2,149, respectively.

Of the total number in attendance 4,610 (53·8 per cent.) were discharged on the first day; 2,084 (24·2 per cent.) on the second day; 927 (10·9 per cent.) on the third day; and 958 (11·1 per cent.) after the third day. The results are less satisfactory than in the preceding year. Due notice of the long detention of witnesses has been taken by the High Court in reviewing the district reports.

The amount paid to witnesses on account of the expenses incurred by them in attending Sessions trials was Rs. 14,097, as compared with Rs. 11,930 in 1911.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

I.—*High Court.*

Appeals.

106. At the beginning of 1911 there were 40 appeals pending before the High Court from sentences or orders of criminal courts. During the year 296 appeals were preferred and 304 were decided. The numbers preferred and decided were one less and 67 more, respectively, than in the preceding year. The pending file of 32 cases shows a decrease of eight.

Two hundred and ninety-three appeals were preferred against sentences passed by Courts of Session. Three appeals were preferred by the Local Government against orders of acquittal.

Results of Appeals.

107. Three hundred and four appeals against sentences of Courts of Session were decided during the year. The orders of the Lower Courts were upheld in 243 instances, reversed in 17, and modified in 41. Three cases were remanded for re-trial.

The results of the appeals decided during the year, as regards individuals, were that the appeals of 330 persons were summarily dismissed under section 421 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and that, in admitted appeals, the sentences on 69 appellants were confirmed, on 87 reduced or altered, on four enhanced, and on 31 annulled. In the cases of nine a new trial or further inquiry was ordered. The percentage of appellants who were entirely unsucessful was 75·2 against 73·9 in 1911.

Appeals against Acquittals.

108. Of the appeals by the Local Government one was in a case in which the accused had been convicted and sentenced by a Deputy Magistrate under section 82 (*a*) of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, but acquitted by the Sessions Judge on appeal. The High Court upheld the order of the original Court. In the second case the accused who had been acquitted by the Sessions Judge was convicted by the High Court of the offence of murder and sentenced to transportation for life. In the remaining case 21 persons had been put upon their trial before an Additional Sessions Judge on charges under sections 148, 302, $\frac{302}{149}$ and 326 of the Indian Penal Code, and ten of them had been acquitted and eleven convicted under different sections. The appeal of the Local Government was in respect of nine of the accused. The High Court, however, dealt with the cases of 16, of whom four were acquitted, and the remainder convicted and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, under sections 148, $\frac{304}{149}$, 326 and $\frac{326}{149}$, Indian Penal Code.

II.—Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court.

Sessions Courts.

109. There were 49 appeals pending before the Courts of Session at the beginning of the year. During the year 1,884 appeals were preferred. Of these 1,858 were decided, and 74 were pending at the close of the year. The remaining appeal abated on the death of the appellant. The number of appeals preferred to Sessions Judges was 47 more than in 1911.

In the appeals decided by Sessions Judges during 1912 3,244 persons were concerned. The appeals of 1,170 of these, or 36 per cent., were summarily dismissed; 918 appellants, whose appeals were admitted, were altogether unsuccessful; 498 obtained a reduction or alteration of sentence; 619 were acquitted; in the case of 35 appellants a new trial or further inquiry was ordered, and the cases of four appellants were referred to the High Court for orders.

The proportion of persons whose appeals were wholly unsuccessful, successful in obtaining a modification of the original orders, and successful in obtaining their reversal, was 64·3, 15·3 and 19, respectively. Of those concerned in admitted appeals only the proportions were 44·2, 24 and 29·8 per cent. If admitted appeals only are taken into account the results were more favourable to appellants than those of the previous year.

Magistrates' Courts.

110. In the Courts of Magistrates there were 130 appeals pending at the beginning of the year. During the year 2,157 appeals were preferred; of these 2,202 were decided, and 82 were pending at the close of the year. Three appeals were either transferred to other districts for hearing or abated on the death of the appellants. The number preferred was 91 less than in 1911.

The number of persons whose appeals were decided by Courts of Magistrates was 4,096. The appeals of 1,086 were summarily dismissed, and the sentences on 1,663, whose appeals were admitted, were confirmed. Two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine appellants, or 67·1 per cent., were, therefore, wholly unsuccessful. Of the remainder 428 appellants, or 10·4 per cent., obtained a modification of the sentences passed on them, and 839, or 26·4 per cent., were acquitted. In the case of 76 appellants a new trial or further inquiry was ordered. The cases of four persons were referred to the High Court. These results are on the whole less favourable to appellants than in the previous year.

SUPERINTENDENCE, REFERENCE AND REVISION.

I.—High Court.

References under section 307, Code of Criminal Procedure.

111. One reference under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from the verdict of a jury was pending in the High Court at the opening of the year, and four were made during the year. Four of these references were decided during the year, and one remained undecided at its close. In each of the four cases disposed of the verdict of the jury was set aside.

References under section 374, Code of Criminal Procedure.

112. Fourteen references under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for confirmation of the sentence of death were made to the High Court during 1912. Ten were decided during the year, and four were pending at its close. In the references decided eleven persons were concerned. The death sentence on four persons was confirmed, and in the cases of four the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. One was convicted of a minor offence and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The remaining two persons were acquitted.

Revision.

113. During the year 68 cases were reported for the orders of the High Court by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates under section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and six were pending at the opening of the year. Of these 71 were decided and three remained pending. The number reported was 24 less than in 1911. In 35 cases the orders sent up for revision were set aside or the proceedings quashed, and in ten a new trial was ordered. Sentences were reduced or altered in ten cases. In the remaining 16 cases the High Court declined to interfere.

Orders were passed under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 489 cases, an increase of 13 on the figures of the previous year. All these cases came before the High Court on applications made to it.

Two hundred and seventy-eight applications for the issue of rules were rejected. Of the 211 rules issued 63 were finally discharged, 64 were made absolute in their entirety; the orders complained of were modified in 38 cases; nine proceedings were quashed, and in 37 cases a new trial was ordered. The principal figures for the preceding year were 217 applications, 259 rules issued, 100 discharged, and 76 made absolute.

Applications for Transfer.

114. Thirty-seven applications under section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for transfer of cases from one court or district to another were made in 1912, and two were pending from the preceding year. Thirty-nine were dealt with, of which 14 were summarily rejected. In nine cases transfers were granted without the issue of a rule. In 16 cases rules were issued with the result that transfers were granted in eight and refused in nine cases. The principal figures for the preceding year were 30 applications, eleven rules issued, three granted and eight refused.

II.—Courts subordinate to the High Court.

Sessions Courts.

115. The cases of 2,285 persons were decided on revision by Courts of Session during the year. These include the cases both of accused persons who themselves applied for revision of the orders passed on them in the Courts of Magistrates and of accused persons against whom such applications were made by complainants. The number was more than in 1911 by 281. The applications of 1,278 persons were rejected, and as regards 410 the orders of the Lower Court were confirmed. Orders passed in the cases of 29 persons were reversed; and in seven instances proceedings were quashed. In the cases of 429 persons new trials or further inquiries were directed, and the cases of 132 persons were referred to the High Court.

Magistrates' Courts.

116. The cases of 1,917 accused persons who applied for revision, or against whom applications were made by complainants, came before District Magistrates. The number was more by 304 than in 1911. The applications of 1,029 persons were rejected, and in the cases of 325 the original sentence or order was upheld. Sentences or orders affecting 23 persons were modified and those affecting 149 were reversed. In the cases of 12 persons proceedings were quashed, and in those of 374 persons new trials or further inquiries were directed. The cases of five persons were referred to the High Court.

III.—General.

Trials of European British Subjects.

117. The cases of twenty European British subjects were decided during the year against eleven in the preceding year. All of these were dealt with by Magistrates. Of the accused persons, one of whom only claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, eleven were convicted and nine acquitted. The convictions were in one case for an offence against the public tranquillity, in nine cases for offences affecting the human body, in four cases for offences against property, and in

Result of Criminal Work.

the remaining cases under special and local laws. The district in which the largest number of European British subjects was tried was Manbhum (13).

118. In the Courts of Magistrates there was an increase, as compared with 1911, in the amount of original and revisional work disposed of. In the Courts of Session there was an increase in all classes of criminal work. In the High Court an increase of both appellate and revisional work is noticeable, as compared with the preceding year.

The High Court has observed with serious displeasure that the provisions of the Whipping Act, 1909, are still not universally observed, although the attention of Magistrates and others has been repeatedly directed to them both in the annual reports of the High Court and general Letters and circular orders on the subject. Five sentences of whipping in contravention of the Act were passed during the year.

Receipts and Charges.

119. Debiting, as usual, to the administration of criminal justice a portion of the salaries of judicial officers proportionate to the time which their returns show them to have devoted to criminal work, the total charges for the year amounted to Rs. 13,34,332; of this amount Rs. 8,11,200 were for the salaries of the judicial officers; Rs. 80,834 for fixed and temporary copying establishments; Rs. 34,478 for process-servers; Rs. 2,04,384 for other establishments; and Rs. 2,03,436 for contingencies and refunds.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,28,514. Of this amount Rs. 2,21,043 were under fines; Rs. 72,787 under process fees; Rs. 88,422 under copying and comparing fees; Rs. 1,73,689 under court-fee stamp receipts other than the above; and Rs. 72,573 were miscellaneous receipts. The receipts and the charges exceeded those of 1911 by over Rs. 75,600 and Rs. 86,500, respectively.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN SCHEDULED DISTRICTS.

Santal Parganas and Angul.

120. The number of cases brought to trial during 1912 in the scheduled districts of the Santal Parganas and Angul (including the Khondmals) was 6,096 against 6,575 in the previous year. The total number of cases disposed of was 6,015 as against 6,467 in 1911. The total number of persons under trial, including those awaiting trial from the previous year, was 9,421, of whom 4,057 were acquitted or discharged and 5,067 convicted. Of the cases brought to trial 853 were for criminal force and assault, 658 for theft, 597 for criminal trespass, and 2,116 for offences under special and local laws. The punishment of whipping was inflicted in 79 cases against 40 in the previous year. The total number of appellants and applicants for revision was 623, of whom 152 were wholly or partly successful.

Jails.

[Report on the Administration of the Jail Department for the year 1912.—Statistics of British India. Part VI.—Judicial.]

General Condition of Prisoners.

121. The health of the prisoners during the year under review was much better than in 1911. In the Puri Jail an outbreak of cholera occurred at the time of the Car Festival but was stopped before it assumed very serious proportions. The total accommodation for prisoners stood at 10,036 at the end of the year, the average daily number of prisoners of all classes being 6,841 (against 7,608 in the previous year) and that of convicts 5,926 (against 6,631). The absence of overcrowding shown by these figures is reflected in the decrease in the daily average of sick from 231·80 to 206·44 and of deaths from 146 to 120. Against the general improvement in health there has unfortunately to be recorded a serious increase in tuberculosis ; steps are being taken to remedy the defective ventilation in certain Jail Factories to which the increase is attributed.

Jail Industries.

122 The Government of India has laid down the rule that intramural Jail industries should only look to the Imperial Consuming Departments for support after "provincial possibilities have been exhausted." Lists were accordingly invited, and have been received, from the various Departments in the Province showing the articles required by them. These are under examination and orders will issue in due course. Meanwhile the action taken has resulted in a

marked increase of activity in the Jail Manufacturing Department. In 1911-12 (Financial year) the expenditure on raw materials was Rs. 3,39,940; and Rs. 3,99,240 were realised by sale of manufactured articles, chiefly tents and blankets. The same figures for 1912-13 are Rs. 3,96,927 and Rs. 6,17,853, respectively.

Juvenile Offenders.

123. Though the percentage of admission of prisoners under 16 years of age fell from 1·31 to 1·01 sufficient discretion does not appear to be even yet exercised by Magistrates in sending youthful offenders to Jail. Though the attention of Magistrates has been drawn to this matter from time to time yet the evil is so serious that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been compelled to call attention to it again. The Inspector-General of Prisons has been requested to bring to the notice of Superintendents of Jails the salutary provisions contained in section 10 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897. Pending the submission of proposals for the reception of juvenile prisoners in a separate Jail the transfer of such prisoners to the Jails at Buxar, Hazaribagh, and Bhagalpur, where they can be segregated from adults, is receiving attention.

Means of Subsistence for Prisoners on Release from Jail.

124. The rules for the award of gratuities to prisoners for their good behaviour while in Jail and for enabling them, in however small a measure, to start life afresh, have received the consideration of the Local Government and recommendations have already been submitted to the Government of India to increase the rewards and enlarge their scope. With such a measure combined with the establishment of a Prisoners' Aid Society—a question which is still under consideration—it may be hoped that the steadily increasing numbers of habitual offenders will be checked in course of time.

Revision of the subordinate Jail Establishment.

125. As regards the inadequacy of the subordinate Jails establishment the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has decided to postpone a complete re-organisation until experience shows the full needs of this Province. In the meanwhile the orders of the Government of India are awaited on certain proposals of the Local Government for adding to the grade of Assistant Jailors and improving the grading of Warders. The Inspector-General's proposals for the re-staffing of Sub-Jails are awaited.

Administration.

126. The District Jail at Cuttack was made a Circle Jail for the purpose of appointment and transfer of warders in the Orissa Division in August 1912, and the administrative control of the Angul Jail was transferred from the Commissioner of Orissa to the Inspector-General of Prisons in September 1912. By an amendment to rule 3 of the Bengal Jail Code the Local Government are empowered to raise the status of a Central Jail from the second to the first-class even though the change involves the enhancement of the rate of pay admissible to the Superintendent.

Civil Justice.

[Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Province of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1912. Statistics of British India, Part VI.—Administrative and Judicial.]

Judicial Staff.

127. The permanent civil judicial staff employed in the Province during the year under report consisted of eleven District and Sessions Judges, nineteen Subordinate Judges, and sixty-eight Munsifs. In addition, four executive officers exercised the powers of Subordinate Judge or Small Cause Court Judge and six the powers of Munsif. In addition to the permanent staff the following temporary appointments were sanctioned during the year :—

The appointment of the Additional Judge of Bhagalpur at Monghyr was continued from the 1st March 1912.

Temporary Additional District Judges were employed in Muzaffarpur and Shahabad.

Temporary Additional Subordinate Judges were employed for six months each at Patna, Shahabad and Muzaffarpur from the 17th May, the 15th July, and the 21st September, respectively, and a twentieth Subordinate Judge was also employed for the whole period in excess of the cadre provisionally sanctioned. Two temporary additional Munsifs were employed at Shahabad for six months each from the 15th and the 17th July, respectively. Temporary Additional Munsifs were also employed at Patna and Purnea for the same period from the 20th and 24th September, respectively.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

High Court.

Original Suits instituted.

128. The number of original suits instituted in the Province in 1912 was 176,017. This figure shows an increase of 6,156 on that of the previous year. Excluding Purnea, the statistics of which do not admit of comparison owing to the separation of Darjeeling from that district during the year, the increase was most marked in Darbhanga (2,844), Cuttack (2,431), and Patna (2,304), while the decrease was greatest in Shahabad (2,018).

The increase in Darbhanga and Patna was chiefly in rent suits, and in Cuttack in suits for money or movables. The large decrease in Shahabad was under the head rent suits and was due to the progress of survey and settlement proceedings.

Of the 176,017 suits instituted 56,939 were suits for money or movables, 96,508 rent suits, and 22,570 title and other suits, showing an increase of 3·7, 2·2 and 9·4 per cent., respectively, as compared with the figures of the previous year.

The value of the suits instituted in 1912 amounted to Rs. 3,77,09,637.

Local Distribution.

129. Excluding Purnea the increase in the number of suits instituted was spread over eight districts, while the decrease was confined to two districts.

Bhagalpur with 30,169 suits occupies the first place in respect of the number of institutions.

In Darbhanga, Cuttack and Purnea the institutions were between 20,000 and 30,000 ; in Muzaffarpur, Saran, Patna, and Shahabad between 10,000 and 20,000, in Manbhum-Sambalpur between 5,000 and 10,000, and in Chota Nagpur and Gaya below 5,000.

The largest number of money suits was instituted in Cuttack, of rent suits in Bhagalpur, and of title suits in Cuttack. The numbers were 19,060, 19,542 and 4,641, respectively.

Nature of Suits instituted.

130. The following table shows that the majority of suits instituted were, as usual, for trifling sums :—

		Suits for money and movables.	Suits under the rent law.	Title and other suits.
Not exceeding ...	Rs. 10 ...	3,997	28,009	1,352
	50 ...	26,210	43,538	4,913
	100 ...	12,280	13,171	3,762
	500 ...	12,634	10,485	8,244
Exceeding Rs. 500, or value not stated.		1,818	1,305	4,299
Total ...		56,939	96,508	22,570

Of the suits under the rent law 99·1 per cent. were for realisation of arrears of rent. Of the suits classified as title suits 35·1 per cent. were mortgage suits, 54·2 for immovable property, and 2·2 for specific relief. The suits which come under this head represent in value 64·3 per cent. of the total litigation in the Province. Of the 25 suits instituted during the year, valued at over a lakh, 24 were title suits and the other was a suit under the rent law.

Number of Suits disposed of.

131. The number of suits instituted during the year added to the number pending at its commencement and to the number revived or received on remand or review during the year gave a total number of 253,019 suits for disposal, an increase of 12,620 over the figures of the previous year. Of these 163,745 were disposed of, this number being less by 3,703 than the total disposed of in

the previous year. The decrease, however, occurred entirely in uncontested suits, which fell from 141,218 to 136,767, the disposals of contested suits having increased from 26,230 to 26,978.

Excluding Purnea, the increase in the number of suits disposed of was spread over five districts, and was conspicuous in Cuttack (2,145), Gaya (862), and Shahabad (810). The decrease was most marked in Bhagalpur (from 30,130 to 26,789).

Of the total number of suits decided, 154,844 were disposed of by Munsifs, 8,237 by Subordinate Judges, 565 by Small Cause Court Judges, and 99 by District and Additional District Judges. There was a decrease of 2,866 in the courts of Munsifs and of 848 in the courts of Subordinate and Small Cause Court Judges. The disposals in the courts of District and Additional District Judges show an increase of 11 only.

Results of Suits.

132. In the suits disposed of during the year plaintiffs were unsuccessful in 35,080 cases, or 21·4 per cent., of which 25,414 were dismissed for default; they were successful in 96,242 cases, or 58·8 per cent. and in 32,423 or 19·8 per cent., a compromise was effected. There was little variation as compared with the previous year.

Of the 26,978 suits decided in contest 22,266, or 82·5 per cent., resulted in favour of plaintiffs, and 4,712, or 17·5 per cent., in favour of defendants.

Applications for Re-trial.

133. The proportion of applications for re-trial to the number of cases which were dismissed for default, or in which decrees were made *ex-parte*, was 8·1 per cent., the numbers being 7,906 and 97,329, respectively. The applications were successful in 3,518 cases, or 44·4 per cent.

Suits decided by Munsifs.

134. The number of suits decided by Munsifs shows a decrease of 2,866 on the figures for 1911. The average number of suits disposed of by each Munsif employed throughout the year was 1,985 against 2,131 in 1911. Over one-fifth of the total number disposed of by Munsifs was under the Small Cause Court procedure.

The number of contested suits disposed of by Munsifs in 1912 was 24,371, or 15·7 per cent. of the total. In 1911 the proportion was 14·8 per cent. In suits under the ordinary procedure disposed of by Munsifs the percentage of those contested was 17·1, and in suits under the Small Cause Court procedure 11·2. The variations in the proportions, as compared with the previous year, are insignificant.

The figures are:—

Under ordinary procedure.		Under Small Cause Court procedure.		Total.
Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
20,227	97,733	4,144	32,740	154,844

Suits decided by Subordinate Judges.

135. The number of original suits disposed of by Subordinate Judges in 1912 was 8,237, an increase of 344 over the figures of the previous year. The number of suits decided under the ordinary procedure was 3,359 and under the Small Cause Court procedure 4,878; of these 1,495, or 44·5 per cent. and 1,001 or 20·5 per cent., respectively, were contested. The percentage of suits disposed of on contest under the ordinary procedure shows a marked decrease on the figures for 1911.

Disposals by Small Cause Courts.

136. The provincial Small Cause Courts disposed of 565 original suits, of which 57 were contested.

Average Duration of Suits.

137. The average duration of suits (contested and uncontested) decided during the past year by the several grades of courts was as follows:—

—		District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.	Small Cause Court Judges.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Under ordinary procedure,	contested ...	272	363	227	...
	uncontested ...	220	226	120	...
Under Small Cause Court procedure,	contested ...	...	79	63	54
	uncontested ...	...	55	41	42

The results are unfavourable as compared with the previous year, there being an increase in the duration of suits tried by all classes of courts.

Pending Suits.

138. The number of suits pending at the close of the year rose from 72,911 to 89,271. The increase was due to the large falling off in disposals which were considerably below the number instituted during the year.

Of the pending suits 1,828 had been pending for more than a year, 7,278 for more than six months, and 34,853 for more than three months. There were 1,423 suits pending for more than a year in the courts of Munsifs and 405 in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges. The number of such suits was largest in Patna (937), Purnea (206), Muzaffarpur (162), Darbhanga (125), and Bhagalpur (69), and the total for the Province shows an increase of 474 over the figures of the previous year. The increase in the number of long pending suits in Patna is considerable, but the delay in this district as well as in the other districts was chiefly due to frequent adjournments granted at the request of parties.

Execution Proceedings.

139. There were 28,198 applications for execution of decrees, pending from the previous years, and 100,453 applications were made during the year. Full satisfaction was obtained in 47,066, and partial satisfaction in 15,429 cases. In 36,235 cases the proceedings were returned as infructuous, and 28,555 remained pending at the close of the year. The proportion of infructuous proceedings in execution of decrees was highest in Chota Nagpur (59·4 per cent.). The next highest percentages were in Manbhum-Sambalpur (55·7), and Cuttack (53·3). The total amount realised in courts other than Small Cause Courts was Rs. 81,42,187.

The coercive measures employed were imprisonment of judgment-debtors in 161 cases, arrest followed by release in 695 cases, sale of movable and immovable property in 1,188 and 18,532 cases, respectively, and attachment of property followed by its release in 24,358 cases. Possession of immovable property was given in 2,076 cases, of which the largest number was in the district of Shahabad.

Miscellaneous Cases.

140. Twenty thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight cases of a judicial nature other than suits and execution proceedings were instituted during the year, 20,977 were disposed of, and 4,948 were left pending. Of the cases disposed of 9,005 were withdrawn, compromised or confessed, 4,320 were decided *ex-parte* and 7,652 were contested. Of the total number of applications disposed of after contest 55·9 per cent. were granted. Of the pending cases 13 had been pending more than a year.

The number of miscellaneous cases of a non-judicial nature instituted and disposed of during the year was 4,812 and 5,044, respectively. The number of applications for the deposit of rent was highest in Muzaffarpur (985), Bhagalpur (538), and Saran (472). The decrease in Gaya from 325 to 153 is noticeable.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

I—High Court.

141. The number of first and second appeals from the decrees and orders of the superior Civil Courts in Bihar and Orissa, which came before the High Court and which were decided during the past year, was as follows:— **Appeals from Subordinate Courts.**

—	Pending at the close of 1911.	Preferred.	Decided.	Pending at the end of 1912.
First appeal—				
From decrees	683	210	248	645
From orders	123	188	118	193
Second appeals—				
From decrees	1,758	1,194	728	2,232
From orders	92	116	127	81
Total ...	2,656	1,712	1,217	3,151

Of the 1,408 appeals from decrees instituted during the year 302, or 21·4 per cent., were valued at less than Rs. 50. In 1911 the proportion was 21·2 per cent.

The number of first appeals from decrees and orders and second appeals from orders decided was more than that of 1911 by 95, 38 and 4, respectively.

The number of second appeals from decrees decided shows a decrease of 61, as compared with the previous year.

The number of first and second appeals pending at the close of the year was more by 32 and 463, respectively, than at the close of 1911.

142. Of the 248 appeals from original decrees decided during the year 42 were uncontested, being dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised. Of those decided after contest, 105 decrees of the lower Courts were confirmed, 30 reversed, 44 modified, and 27 remanded. **Results of appeals.**

Of the 493 appeals from appellate decrees of District Judges 251 were summarily rejected, 12 were compromised, 3 were withdrawn, and 12 were dismissed for default; while of the remainder 126 decrees of the lower Courts were confirmed, 18 reversed, 23 modified, and 48 remanded.

Of the 231 appeals from appellate decrees of Subordinate Judges 114 were summarily rejected, three were compromised, two were withdrawn and nine were dismissed for default, while, of the remainder, 72 decrees of the lower Courts were confirmed, ten reversed, seven varied, and 14 remanded.

Of the 245 appeals from orders decided during the year 90 were uncontested and 155 were decided after trial. Of the latter 98 orders of the lower Courts were confirmed, 20 reversed, 15 varied, and 22 remanded.

Appellants were entirely unsuccessful in 889 cases, or 73 per cent. of appeals of all classes.

II—Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court.

143. There were 7,907 appeals instituted in 1912, of which 4,728 were in rent suits, 2,571 in title suits, and 608 in suits for money or movables. The total was 1,722 more than in 1911; the increase occurred under all the three heads. **Appeals instituted.**

The number of appeals valued at sums below Rs. 10 and between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 was 607 and 1,818, respectively. The total value of appeals instituted in 1912 was Rs. 18,05,160.

The number of cases in which an appeal lay, decided by subordinate Courts during the year, was 20,468 and the proportion of appeals instituted to appealable decisions, excluding appeals from decisions of revenue officers, was 31 per cent. The highest percentages were in Patna (42·1), Cuttack (41·7), Gaya and Chota Nagpur each (38·1), and the lowest in Darbhanga (19·6), Purnea (21·2), and Muzaffarpur (27).

Excluding Purnea the number of appeals instituted in 1912 was larger than in the previous year in seven districts and smaller in three. The largest increase occurred in Shahabad (1,378), and the largest decrease in Chota Nagpur (56).

Appeals disposed of.

144. The number of appeals disposed of was 6,799, an increase of 1,374 over the figures of the previous year. Of these 4,756 were decided by District and Additional District Judges and 2,043 by Subordinate Judges. These figures show an increase of 1,238 and 136, respectively, as compared with the figures of the previous year. The number decided after contest (5,792) was more by 1,051 than in 1911.

Excluding Purnea the increase in disposals was spread over eight districts, and was largest in Patna (598), Bhagalpur (443), and Shahabad (279).

The increase in Patna, Bhagalpur, and Shahabad was due to the larger staff employed during the year.

The number of cases decided fell off in two districts, namely, Muzaffarpur (284) and Darbhanga (130).

In Muzaffarpur the decline in disposals was due to the inability of the District Judge to devote as much time to civil work as in the previous year.

Appeals pending.

145. There were 5,283 appeals pending at the close of the year, or 1,282 more than at the end of 1911. Of these 122 were pending for more than one year, as compared with 120 in 1911.

Result of Appeals.

146. The result on the decisions of the lower Courts of the appeals decided during the year was as follows :—

In 3,169 cases, or 46·6 per cent. of the whole, the judgment of the lower Court was affirmed ; in 1,012 cases, or 14·8 per cent., it was modified, and in 1,564, or 23 per cent., it was reversed. The results are less favourable to the lower Courts than in the preceding year. Two hundred and eighty-two appeals were remanded, and 772 were either not prosecuted or dismissed for default.

Miscellaneous Appeals.

147. Twelve hundred and nine miscellaneous appeals were instituted during the year. Eleven hundred and ninety-two were disposed of, and 377 remained pending at the close of the year.

General.

There was a large increase in the number of suits instituted, but the disposals failed to keep pace with the institutions and were considerably less than in the previous year; there was consequently a large increase in the pending file both in the aggregate and in the number of suits awaiting disposal for more than a year. In spite of a large outturn there was an increase of the appellate arrears owing to heavier institutions. Explanations in the long-pending cases have, as usual, been considered by the High Court, and orders have been passed on them.

Inspections.

148. The courts of six Subordinate Judges and nine Munsifs were inspected by District Judges.

Receipts and Charges.

149. The receipts of the Civil Courts in Bihar and Orissa for the year under review amounted to Rs. 34,23,332, an increase of 1,05,415 on those of the previous year, and the charges to 13,39,474, an increase of 26,444 on those of 1911. Including the amount of Rs. 37,330 realised on account of duty on probates, etc., there was a profit to the Government from civil litigation of

Rs. 20,83,858, and exclusive of the item referred to, the surplus amounted to Rs. 20,46,528. Details of the receipts and charges are as follows:—

Receipts.			Rs.	Charges.		Rs.
In stamps	Process fees	... ...	6,46,387	Salaries of judicial officers,		5,60,272
	Other fees	... ...	25,47,758	Establishment	Process-servers,	1,36,484
					Others „	4,19,390
In cash or special stamps	Fines	... ...	1,089			
	Copying and comparing fees,		1,84,955	Copyists' fees ...		1,49,833
	Other receipts	...	43,143	Contingencies and refunds		73,495
	Total	...	34,23,332	Total		13,39,474

Receipts show an increase on the previous year's figures of over one lakh of rupees, of which over seventy-one thousand are under "other fees." The increase in expenditure is principally under the head "Establishment."

CIVIL JUSTICE IN SCHEDULED DISTRICTS.

Santal Parganas and Angul.

150. The total number of suits instituted during the year in the Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul (including the Khondmals) and the Santal Parganas was 14,591 as against 18,089 in 1911. The number of suits for money or movable property was 7,349, of rent suits 6,015, of title and other suits 1,227 against 7,741 suits for money or movable property, 9,151 rent suits, and 1,189 title and other suits in 1911. The total number of civil suits for disposal was 17,931 and the number pending at the close of the year was 1,864. There were 13,358 applications for execution of decrees of which 2,051 were pending at the close of the year. The total number of appeals from decrees was 806 and the number disposed of 718. Out of 146 miscellaneous appeals 125 were disposed of.

Registration.

[Statistical returns of the Registration Department in Bihar and Orissa for the year ending 1912.—Statistics of British India, Part II.—Commercial, Part VI.—Administrative and Judicial.]

Changes.

151. In the separate cadre created for this Province at the time of its constitution the numbers of district and rural Sub-Registrars were disproportionately high in the lower grades. Schemes for the re-organisation of the superior and ministerial staffs of the Department were under consideration during the year.

The office at Debidole, opened experimentally as a joint office to the Jagatsingpur Sub-Registry office in the district of Cuttack in July 1909, was permanently sanctioned and given independent jurisdiction from July 1912. The Thikaha office in Saran, temporarily opened in 1911, ceased to exist from January 1912. The Khajauli and Benipatti offices in the district of Darbhanga ceased to have joint jurisdiction with the Madhubani office and were given independent jurisdictions from November 1912.

Statistics.

152. The total number of registrations affecting immovable property, movable property, and wills increased from 385,702 in 1911 to 402,348 in 1912, *i.e.*, by 4·1 per cent., and the total income of the Department increased from Rs. 5,22,998 to Rs. 5,54,799 in 1912, *i.e.*, by 5·7 per cent. The increase in revenue was a natural consequence of the increase in registrations. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 2,98,687 in 1911 to Rs. 3,09,032 in 1912, *i.e.*, by 3·3 per cent.

Registration in the various Divisions.

Patna.

153. Registration increased in all the districts of this Division; in Patna by 9·7 per cent., in Gaya by 13·1 per cent., and in Shahabad by 2·5 per cent. In Patna the impending acquisition of land for the New Capital and the consequent necessity on the part of those who were being dispossessed to secure fresh lands for cultivation is said to have been partially responsible for the increase. The abnormal increase in the number of deeds of perpetual leases in the district of Gaya is attributed to the amicable settlement of rent suits between the Zamindars and tenants of village Sarhohda and the consequent execution of *pattas* and *kabuliyats* in perpetuity. Bad crops are also reported to be responsible to some extent for the increase in the number of registrations, both in Patna and Gaya. In Shahabad there was a decrease of 479 in the number of leases for terms of years which is attributed to the settlement operations; there was, however, a small increase in the number of documents of other descriptions registered.

Tirhut Division.

154. Registrations decreased in all districts of this Division, except in Saran, where the number of deeds increased by 0·8 per cent. In Champaran the decrease amounted to 13·1 per cent., in Muzaffarpur to 3·7 per cent., and in Darbhanga to 0·5 per cent. The bulk of the decrease in Champaran has been ascribed to a good harvest. In Muzaffarpur the decrease represented a return to the normal condition of things, the settlement of lands by the Zamindars of Nazpur, Jajpur and Pupri and by the Thikaha factory having caused a special increase in the number of leases for terms of years during the preceding year; as a matter of fact, there was a large increase in the number of perpetual leases in this district, part of which is ascribed to settlement of *zirat* lands by landholders with raiyats.

Bhagalpur Division.

155. Registrations in this Division increased in the districts of Monghyr and Purnea and decreased in Bhagalpur and the Santal Parganas. In Monghyr the increase amounted to 7·1 per cent. over the number for 1911, and is ascribed to settlement of lands in the Khas Mahal, and in the Srinagar and Husainabad estates and to transfers of lands in liquidation of debts incurred during the previous years of famine and scarcity. The decrease in Bhagalpur (4·5 per cent.) is ascribed to improvement in agricultural conditions. In Purnea there was a marked decrease in sales of land, due to improved agricultural conditions, but this was more than counterbalanced by increases in leases for terms of years, attributed to reclamation of waste land, and in bonds, attributed to greater activity in the jute business.

Orissa Division.

156. There was a large increase in the number of registrations in all the districts of this Division. In Cuttack the increase amounted to 11·2 per cent., in Balasore to 6·1 per cent., in Sambalpur to 6·8 per cent., and in Puri to 24·5 per cent. The increase in all cases is attributed to bad crops in two successive years; part of the increase in Cuttack was also due to Settlements by the Khas Mahal Department of lands formerly included within cantonment limits. In Puri there was a very large increase in the number of sales, and in this district, as well as in Cuttack and Balasore, there were many clandestine sales of *debottar* lands registered as deeds of gift or as perpetual leases.

Chota Nagpur Division.

157. Registrations in this Division decreased in the districts of Hazaribagh and Palamau and increased in Ranchi, Manbhum and Singhbhum. The decrease is attributed in Hazaribagh to the fact that a large proportion of the people were occupied with the Survey and Settlement operations and in Palamau to a severe outbreak of cholera at Daltonganj. Manbhum again showed a large increase, *viz.*, 24·9 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. The increase occurred mostly under mortgages and perpetual leases. The increase in mortgages is ascribed to a better appreciation of the provisions of sections 46 and 47 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. The increase in perpetual leases is attributed to increase in cultivation and settlement of waste lands. In Singhbhum also there was an increase which may be ascribed to similar causes.

Working of the Indian Companies Act.

158. The total number of companies limited by shares working at the close of the year under report was 48, having an aggregate capital of Rs. 47,19,454 (and an aggregate paid up capital of Rs. 6,66,822) against 43 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 41,49,454 and an aggregate paid up capital of Rs. 5,85,128 in the previous year; thus during the year under report the number of such companies increased by five, while the nominal capital increased by Rs. 5,70,000 and the paid-up capital by Rs. 81,694. At the close of 1911-12

three companies limited by guarantee were working. The number of companies limited by shares registered during the year under report was six, *viz.*, one insurance and five trading companies. Thirteen companies increased their paid-up capital during the year under report, the total increase amounting to Rs. 88,714. No company reduced its capital during the year. One company (Ranchi Trading Co-operation, Limited), limited by shares, having a nominal capital of Rs. 20,000 and paid-up capital of Rs. 7,020 wound up its business during the year under report.

Working of Act XXI of 1860.

159. There were in all ten Societies registered under Act XXI of 1860 in this Province at the close of the year 1912-13, there having been no fresh registration under the Act during the year. The fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 1,240. The provisions of section 69 of the Act were complied with by all banking companies, as far as could be ascertained from the reports of the District Officers. No company availed itself of the provisions of the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, 1900, Act IV of 1900) during the year under report, though it appears from the reports of District Officers that branches of companies registered in other provinces existed in this Province.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act III of 1872.

160. Only six marriages were registered during the year. The ages of the bridegrooms ranged from 24 to 40, while that of the brides with, one exception, from 16 to 20. No widow was re-married.

Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

161. Act I (B. C.) of 1876 for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces was in force in six districts of the Province as in the previous year. The total number of offices open for registration under this Act at the close of the year was the same as in previous year, *viz.*, 30; registration took place in 19 offices, there being no work in the remaining 11 offices, while the total number of ceremonies registered during the year under report was 220 against 167 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 53; there was little evidence of any general increase in the desire to take advantage of the Registrar's services. The total receipts of the Qazi Registrars, including gratuities, amounted to Rs. 437-14-0 as against Rs. 421 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 16-14-0.

A Permanent Committee for the supervision of Muhammadan Marriage Registrars and Qazis appointed under the Acts was constituted by Government soon after the close of the year under report and the revision of the existing rules for the guidance of the Committee was under consideration.

Municipalities.

[The Reports from the Commissioners of Divisions on the working of Municipalities in Bihar and Orissa during the year 1912-13.—Statistics of British India, Part VIII.—Local Funds.]

Number.

162. A new Municipality was established at Forbesganj in the district of Purnea. The total population of the municipalities of the Province showed an increase of about 3,500 over that in the previous year, owing to the incorporation of the figures of the Census of 1911.

Results of Elections and Constitution of Municipalities.

163. The elective system is in force in 48 out of 55 municipalities in the Province, exceptions being—Lalganj, Katihar, Forbesganj, Madhupur, Loharidaga, Jhalda and Raghunathpur. In Jajpur and Daltonganj, in which the system was introduced for the first time, the elections had to be deferred till next year. General elections were held in 23 municipalities, and a contest took place in almost every case. Irregularities were, however, brought to light in respect of the elections held in the Municipalities of Arrah, Roserah, and Darbhanga. In Cuttack the election was declared invalid by the Magistrate whose order was set aside by the Civil Court. During the year under report the total number of elected Commissioners was 435 as compared with 408 in 1911-12 and 362 in the previous year.

Number of Meetings and Attendance of Commissioners.

164. Seven hundred and ninety-one meetings were held during the year as against 786 in the previous year, of which 29 were adjourned or proved abortive for want of a quorum. The Municipalities of Jagadispur, Revelganj, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Dumka, Cuttack, Kendrapara, and Balasore failed to meet once a month; of these the first two were mentioned in this connection last year. The average attendance at meetings was on the whole satisfactory.

Number of Rate-payers.

165. The number of rate-payers fell from 205,074 to 175,013; the decrease was most noticeable in the Patna and the Orissa Divisions. Except in Gaya District, where the decline was due to remissions allowed under section 106 of the Act, the variations have not been explained. The percentage of the total rate-payers to total population also fell from 17·5 to 14·7.

It is noticeable that in the last fourteen years the population of Patna has fallen from 167,529 to 136,153. During the same period the number of rate-payers has declined from 31,146 to 26,364. These figures indicate a further serious decline in the importance of Patna as a trading centre, a decline which began with the substitution of railways for the river as the main route of traffic, and has been continued by subsequent extensions of railways north and south of the Ganges, by the ravages of plague, and the extinction of the opium industry.

Assessment and Taxation.

166. The system of assessment was the same as in the previous year except that in a portion of the Giridih Municipality the rate on holdings was introduced in lieu of the existing tax on persons. The variations in the average incidence of taxation per head of population were as follows :—

		Rs. a. p.
Patna Division	Khagaul	1 9 4
	Sasaram	0 6 6
Tirhut Division	Muzaffarpur	1 12 0
	Lalganj	0 8 1
Bhagalpur Division	Kishanganj	2 8 8
	Forbesganj	0 11 6
Orissa Division	Sambalpur	2 4 6
	Jajpur	0 8 3
Chota Nagpur Division	Daltonganj	1 8 7
	Jhalda	0 7 7

Revision of Assessment.

167. The assessment was revised in 29 municipalities. Increased revenue resulted in the following cases :—

	Increase. Rs.
Arrah	6,995
Monghyr	6,107
Patna	3,514
Puri	3,157
Sasaram	2,245

Collections.

168. The percentage of total collections on current demand was 100 or more in 14 municipalities as compared with ten in the previous year, while remissions amounting to 5 per cent. or more of the taxes payable during the year were granted by the municipalities of Bhagalpur (10·22), Arrah (10·00), Balasore (9·96), Monghyr (8·38), Chapra (7·8), Hazaribagh (7·8), Darbhanga (6·5), and Sambalpur (5·9). In Arrah a large number of remissions had to be granted during the year on account of the poverty of the rate-payers. In Bhagalpur the decrease in collection was mainly due to the remission of ferry rent. In Hazaribagh the high percentage was ascribed to the remission of taxes on persons who left the town. The reasons for the high figures in the remaining municipalities have not been explained. The collections were unsatisfactory in the Arrah Municipality in spite of the large remissions already referred to, and in the case of Monghyr they were particularly bad. In Arrah little progress was made on account of a large number of undecided appeals against the revised assessment, while in Monghyr no sufficient reason for the deterioration has been advanced.

Income and Expenditure.

169. The total receipts, including opening balance, amount to Rs. 36,26,048 and the total disbursements to Rs. 22,87,184 leaving a closing balance of

Rs. 13,38,864. The main items of income and expenditure during 1911-12 and 1912-13 are compared below :—

	Income.		Increase (+) or decrease (—).
	1911-12.	1912-13.	
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	8,90,748	10,38,925	+1,48,177
Municipal rates and taxes	12,88,494	13,60,390	+71,896
Realisation under special Acts	34,427	37,836	+3,409
Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	1,73,123	2,13,546	+40,423
Grants and contributions	6,61,764	5,45,823	—1,15,941
Miscellaneous	15,643	21,451	+5,808
Extraordinary and debt	3,73,554	4,08,077	+34,523
	34,37,753	36,26,048	+1,88,295

	Expenditure.		Increase (+) or decrease (—).
	1911-12.	1912-13.	
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General administration and collection charges ...	1,52,340	1,57,824	+5,484
Public safety	79,298	1,05,701	+26,403
Public health and convenience	14,79,344	15,16,022	+36,678
Public instruction	58,651	57,439	—1,212
Contributions	18,650	12,254	—6,396
Miscellaneous	77,772	79,643	+1,871
Extraordinary and debt	5,27,228	3,58,301	—1,68,927
Total...	23,93,283	22,87,184	—1,06,099
Closing balances ...	10,44,470	13,38,864	+2,94,394
	34,37,753	36,26,048	+1,88,295

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Closing Balances.

170. There was a net increase of Rs. 2,94,394 over the figures of the previous year, the Patna (Rs. 2,31,827) and Bhagalpur (Rs. 53,893) Divisions being mainly responsible for the result. In the Municipalities of Patna, Gaya, and Monghyr the closing balances amounted to Rs. 1,49,953, Rs. 3,34,585 and Rs. 3,08,027, respectively, the gross receipts in each case being Rs. 3,97,518, Rs. 6,03,515 and Rs. 4,15,155. The bulk of these heavy closing balances represents the unspent grants and loans received from Government as well as contributions raised locally in aid of sanitary improvement schemes in contemplation or in progress in the towns mentioned. The balance of the Raghunathpur Municipality fell short of the minimum of two months' fixed charges. This municipality was also drawing upon the Dispensary Fund, thus violating the provisions of section 69A (2).

INCOME.

Receipts.

171. The total income excluding the opening balance and the receipts under "Extraordinary and Debt" amounted to Rs. 21,79,046, as against Rs. 21,73,451 in the previous year. Details of the more important sources of revenue are given below.

PROTECTION.

Tax on Houses and Lands.

172. A net increase of Rs. 29,887 under this head was shared by all the Divisions; it has been ascribed mainly to better collections and the revision of assessments in most of the municipalities. The prevalence of plague impeded the collections in the town of Jamalpur.

Tolls on Roads and Ferries.

173. The net income under this head rose by Rs. 7,823. The Patna and Cuttack Municipalities were responsible for an increase of Rs. 7,641 and Rs. 2,782, respectively, due in each to the better realisation of arrear rents, and in the Patna Municipality also to the inclusion of the compensation grant made by Government. The decrease in the Municipalities of Daudnagar, Chapra and Bhagalpur was due to the non-realisation of rents, while in Revelganj, Muzaffarpur and Monghyr the collections were shown in the accounts of the previous year, so that the decrease was more apparent than real. In Balasore, Sambalpur and Kendrapara the increase is small and calls for no remarks. These are the only municipalities in the Province that derive an income from this source. No municipal ferry exists in the Chota Nagpur Division.

Water-rate.

174. As in the previous year the three Municipalities of Arrah, Bhagalpur and Daltonganj continued to levy a water-rate and there was a net increase in the realisations of Rs. 5,027, Arrah (Rs. 493), Bhagalpur (Rs. 4,244), and Daltonganj (Rs. 290). Since the close of the year the levy of water-rate by the Monghyr Municipality has been sanctioned by Government. The model rules for house-connections were circulated to the municipalities which are supplied with water-works.

Lighting Rate.

175. The lighting rate is not at present levied in any municipality in the Province.

Conservancy, including Scavenging and Latrine Rates.

176. The income fell in 19 and rose in 20 municipalities, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 12,052, the bulk of which was derived from the municipalities of Chapra (Rs. 4,585), Cuttack (Rs. 2,592), and Bhagalpur (Rs. 2,262).

The municipalities in the Orissa Division do not appear to have derived any income from the sale of nightsoil, while those in the remaining Divisions received a net amount of Rs. 3,358 as against Rs. 2,479 in the previous year.

Grants from Provincial and Local Funds and Contributions from private Individuals.

177. The net decrease of Rs. 1,15,941 realised from this source was shared by all the Divisions except Patna and Chota Nagpur. The more noticeable grants made by Government were those to Gaya (Rs. 1,00,000 for drainage and water-supply), to Patna (Rs. 56,000, *viz.*, Rs. 50,000 for general improvements and Rs. 6,000 for street-lighting), to Ranchi (Rs. 38,000 for general improvements), to Hazaribagh (Rs. 8,480 for drainage), and to Deoghar (Rs. 7,500 for the improvement of the main outfall drain). Only one instance of private liberality has been reported by the Commissioners, the contribution of Rs. 50,000 made by Rai Baijnath Goenka Bahadur towards the installation of a pumping station for the Monghyr Water-works. The proposal to introduce electric-light in the town of Monghyr, referred to in paragraph 461 of last year's report has, been dropped.

EXPENDITURE.

Office and Collection Establishment.

178. The figures under general administration declined from Rs. 63,463 to Rs. 62,191, while the charges for collection rose from Rs. 80,952 to Rs. 83,694. The percentage on the total expenditure of outlay on general administration was more than 15 per cent. in the Municipalities of Tikari (19·9), Sambalpur (19·19), Khagaul (18·36), Revelganj (17·3), Colgong (16·80), Roserah (16·6), Forbesganj (15·28), and Madhupur (15·18).

Lighting.

179. The total expenditure under this head rose by Rs. 26,231, which was shared by all the Divisions. It is satisfactory to note that almost all the municipalities showed increased activity in this important branch of administration, though the Jagadispur Municipality still fails to incur any expenditure under this head.

Water-supply.

180. The expenditure under "Capital outlay" and "Establishment, repairs, etc.," declined from Rs. 1,26,212 and Rs. 41,510 to Rs. 91,001 and

Rs. 40,512, respectively. The municipalities in the Tirhut and Chota Nagpur Divisions incurred no capital expenditure under this head.

Two wells were sunk in Kishanganj and one each in Puri and Kendrapara ; three were under construction in Chaibassa, while two private wells were acquired by the Katihar Municipality. Since the close of the year the Divisional Commissioners have been addressed on the subject of the improvement of water-supply in rural and urban areas, and local bodies have been requested to acquire the control of tanks and wells in order to maintain them as sources of drinking water-supply.

The reports of the Sanitary Officers of Government disclose the fact that in most of the municipalities the water-supply, though sufficient in quantity, is not satisfactory in quality owing chiefly to the imperfect design of the wells, their liability to subsoil pollutions, and the use of *junglas* over them. Designs for cheap and up-to-date wells have in several cases been supplied to the Municipal Commissioners, and it is expected that these will be utilised by the municipalities in the near future.

The Madhupur Municipality bought a dredger for cleaning wells and proposes to insist on all dirty wells being cleansed with it. The municipalities of Kishanganj and Katihar are the only towns mentioned in the reports of the Sanitary Officers where the wells are of good design and are kept in an efficient state of repair, the work of construction and up-keep in the latter municipality being carried out on a systematic plan. The other municipalities in which the wells are fairly satisfactory are those of Sasaram, Bihar, Roserah, Bettiah, Forbesganj, Sambalpur, Raghunathpur, and Giridih.

The construction entailed by the Gaya scheme was in progress. Since the close of the year the administrative approval of Government has been conveyed to the projects at Patna (estimated cost Rs. 13,50,000), Muzaffarpur (estimated cost Rs. 4,88,747), and Arrah (estimated cost Rs. 1,20,000) for a combined scheme for the improvement of the water-works and for flushing, and the detailed plans and estimates for the Daltonganj Water-works have been sanctioned. In Puri the supply of water from infiltration galleries is being tested, while a sketch project for the new Capital and Bankipore has been prepared. The scheme for improvements to the existing works at Bhagalpur is under the consideration of Government. Those for Ranchi and Deoghar have been dropped, the cost being prohibitive.

Drainage.

181. This branch of municipal administration showed no marked activity. The capital outlay was *nil* in the Tirhut Division, while in Orissa, Patna, Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur Divisions it was Rs. 2,164, Rs. 8,059, Rs. 16,430 and Rs. 36,891, respectively. The expenditure on account of "Establishment, repairs, etc.," was heaviest in the Municipality of Patna (Rs. 13,116), while noticeable capital outlay was incurred in the three Municipalities of Monghyr (Rs. 21,691), Daltonganj (Rs. 12,809), and Jamalpur (Rs. 9,964). Several schemes for drainage and the disposal of sewage of a comprehensive character and involving considerable outlay are at present under consideration.

Conservancy, including Road-cleaning, Road-watering and Latrines.

182. Excluding the Forbesganj Municipality, where expenditure on this head was incurred for the first time, the outlay rose in 30 municipalities and declined in 24, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 48,808. The most noticeable fluctuations are given below :—

Increase.	Rs.	Decrease.	Rs.
Ranchi ...	18,356	Chapra ...	2,082
Puri ...	14,941	Muzaffarpur ...	1,926
Cuttack ...	3,862	Sahebganj ...	1,732
Darbhanga ...	3,420	Purnea ...	1,359
Patna ...	2,714	Sitamarhi ...	1,238
Daltonganj ...	2,693	Khagaul ...	1,052
Arrah ...	2,621	Jamalpur ...	1,044
Gaya ...	2,550		

The Inspecting Officers of the Sanitary Department commend thirteen municipalities, particularly Madhupur and Jamalpur, where conservancy work is carried out in an efficient and methodical manner. On the other hand they report that in twenty-one municipalities conservancy arrangements are

defective: and they note particularly the want of supervision over the conservancy staff, the lack of organisation, the misuse of trenching-grounds, the insanitary condition of public latrines, and the menace to health from certain types of private privies.

It is hoped that the two grants aggregating Rs. 34,000 made to the Cuttack Municipality will remove the marked deficiencies of the conservancy department of that town.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

183. The expenditure fell by Rs. 17,196 in the Tirhut Division, which more than counterbalanced the increase in the remaining divisions and resulted in a net decrease of Rs. 6,116. In Muzaffarpur the increase (Rs. 6,346) was mainly due to the construction of compounders' quarters and cook-rooms, etc.; in the Dinapur Nizamat Municipality the construction of a new outdoor patient ward attached to the hospital accounted for an increase of Rs. 5,238, while in Buxar the increase of Rs. 5,046 was due to the purchase of a site for the new hospital building. On the other hand, the decreases in Darbhanga (Rs. 12,749) and Hajipur (Rs. 7,507) were due to increased expenditure on account of the construction of new buildings in the previous year, while that in the case of Patna (Rs. 9,179) was due to the smaller number of patients treated and operated upon during the year under review. The Jagadispur Municipality took over charge of the local dispensary from Messrs. Burrows, Thomson and Mylne in the latter part of the year 1911-12. At Bhabhua an operating room was constructed, and at Sasaram extensive repairs to the dispensary building undertaken. At Hajipur the construction of the female ward of the dispensary was completed during the year and that of the male ward is approaching completion. At Siwan and Samastipur additions were made to the hospital and dispensary buildings. A proposal for the transfer of the District Board dispensary at Forbesganj to the local municipality has been sanctioned by Government. In Balasore quarters for the Assistant Surgeon were built, and in the Puri Pilgrim Hospital quarters for the compounder were constructed. In Ranchi a new segregation shed was erected.

Plague and other Epidemic Disease Charges.

184. The expenditure declined by Rs. 1,740. Detailed report on this head is only available for the Tirhut Division. Muzaffarpur remained practically free from plague. In Revelganj and Siwan no establishments were employed for the destruction of rats, while in Chapra extra establishment had to be maintained. The Motihari Municipality provided materials for huts to the poorer people who left their houses and camped elsewhere during the prevalence of the epidemic. In that municipality the people showed a determined prejudice against inoculation or other treatment, and, although a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was deputed to relieve sufferers, he was able to do little.

Public Works.

185. The expenditure in 1911-12 and 1912-13 is compared below:—

—	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	29,857	32,640	+2,783
Buildings	22,057	17,633	—4,424
Roads	2,30,469	2,48,165	+17,696
Stores	1,529	4,738	+3,209
	2,83,912	3,03,176	+19,264

Outlay representing 25 per cent. and over of the total ordinary expenditure was incurred in the Municipalities of Lalganj (44·9), Muzaffarpur (33·6), Giridih (33·5), Madhubani (31·6), Forbesganj (31·08), Kishanganj (31·07), Madhupur (30·16) and Ranchi (27·8), while it was decidedly small in Roserah (1·4), Daltonganj (2·0), and Balasore (3·27).

Public Instruction.

186. Twenty-one municipalities, as compared with 20 in the previous year, spent less on Primary education than 3·2 per cent. of their ordinary income. Since the close of the year the Director of Public Instruction has

recommended that the grants sanctioned by Government to eight municipalities should be withdrawn and redistributed on the ground that they failed to budget for suitable expenditure during the year 1913-14. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Loans.

187. Thirteen municipalities were indebted to Government at the close of the year, their total liabilities amounting to Rs. 8,50,990 as against Rs. 7,48,299 in the previous year. Four municipalities received loans during the year, namely, Gaya (Rs. 1,00,000 for drainage and water-works), Sahebganj (Rs. 35,000 for drainage), Jamalpur (Rs. 10,000 for the construction of a municipal market), and Patna (Rs. 6,000 for survey of roads).

Twenty-nine municipalities had outstanding liabilities, amounting to Rs. 23,207; the liabilities exceeded the closing balance only in the case of the Jajpur Municipality.

Audit of Accounts and Embezzlements.

188. The report of the Audit Department was circulated to the Commissioners concerned, and it is hoped that the irregularities therein noticed will be promptly remedied. The only case of embezzlement occurred in the Roserah Municipality. It was due to the total neglect of the supervision prescribed by rule 19 of the Municipal Account Rules.

The Puri Lodging House Act.

[Report on the working of the Puri Lodging House Act during the year 1912-13.]

Extent of Application.

189. The Act was in force in the same towns and places as in the year 1911-12.

Number of Licensed Lodging Houses.

190. There was a very marked increase both in the number of lodging houses licensed and in the number of lodgers for whom accommodation was provided. In Gaya 560 houses provided accommodation for 34,847 lodgers, an increase of 40 houses and 8,199 persons. In Deoghar and Jesideh Bazar 73 houses accommodated 2,913 persons. The corresponding figures for last year are 53 and 2,150. In the Orissa Division there are licensed lodging houses in the towns of Puri, Cuttack, Balasore and Jajpur as well as *chattis* on the Jagannath road in the Cuttack and Balasore districts. The total number of licensed houses in the division rose from 721 in the previous year to 2,116, while the number of lodgers rose from 20,037 to 60,786. The greater part of this increase is due to the *Naba Kalabar* festival at Puri, which takes place about once in thirty years. In Puri town itself there were 1,417 more houses than in last year and 40,469 more lodgers. Temporary licenses for 24,595 lodgers were issued under section XXIA of the Act. The increase in Gaya also is attributed to pilgrims on their way to Puri.

Offences under the Act.

191. There were 389 prosecutions under the Act during the year, as against 303 last year. Convictions were obtained in 320 cases: there were 65 acquittals and four cases pending at the end of the year. The total fines realised were Rs. 8,226 against Rs. 2,915 last year. Puri is responsible for the excess due to the large influx of pilgrims this year. The whole of the fines imposed in Orissa was realized. No prosecution took place in Deoghar.

Income.

192. The consolidated income of lodging house funds from all sources (excluding an opening balance of Rs. 76,160) was Rs. 1,87,940 during the year under review. The previous year's income was Rs. 66,527. There is an increase everywhere, except in Deoghar and Jajpur, where a slight decrease is found. Over one lakh of the increase comes from the Orissa Division and is due to the abnormal pilgrim traffic this year. Gaya also reports an increase of Rs. 8,767 due largely to an influx of pilgrims on their way to Puri.

These figures do not include a sum of Rs. 50,000 deposited by Rai Mahabir Prasad Bahadur for the construction of a rest house at Puri.

Expenditure.

193. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,45,509 as against Rs. 80,767 last year. Again the Orissa Division accounts for more than the whole of the increase, owing chiefly to an expenditure of over Rs. 72,000 at Puri on accommodation and sanitary arrangements for the *Naba Kalabar* festival. There was a decrease of over Rs. 6,000 in Gaya, but the expenditure in Gaya was exceptional in the previous year owing to a large contribution towards the water-works and drainage of that town. The year ended with a closing balance of Rs. 1,18,591 as against Rs. 76,154 in the

previous year. This figure includes the Rs. 50,000 in deposit for constructing a rest house at Puri.

Health and Sanitation.

194. It is reported from Gaya that the health of pilgrims generally was good. There was no case of plague and no death in a lodging house. Eighty-nine persons suffering from cholera were admitted to hospital of whom 71 died. In Deoghar six pilgrims died from cholera in lodging houses. There were some cases of small-pox but no plague. In the Orissa Division the total number of deaths among the pilgrims was 492 as against 131 in the previous year. Of these 483 died in hospital as against 90 in the preceding year; 35,496 pilgrims were admitted to hospital, of whom 35,072 were cured. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 8,756 and 8,651. The increase is due to the large number of pilgrims attending the *Naba Kalabar* festival; special sanitary arrangements were made at Puri on this occasion on a large scale.

District Boards.

[The Report from the Commissioners of Divisions on the working of District Boards in Bihar and Orissa during the year 1912-13.—Statistics of British India, Part VIII. Local Funds.]

Number of District and Local Boards and of Union Committees.

195. The numbers of District and Local Boards in the Province remained unchanged, 18 and 40, respectively. Three new unions were formed, at Gopalganj in Saran, at Bagaha in Champaran, and at Jagatsinghpur in Cuttack, raising the number from five to eight.

District Boards—Number of Members and Meetings and Attendance of Members.

196. The death of a member of the District Council of Sambalpur reduced the total number of the members of District Boards to 390, of whom 127 (or one less than in the previous year) were officials; the non-officials continued to number 363. The total number of meetings held increased from 270 to 288; but there was also a slight increase, from 11 to 15, in the number of meetings which proved abortive for want of a quorum or which were adjourned. All the District Boards with the exception of those of Darbhanga and Sambalpur met at least once a month. In Sambalpur the prescribed minimum of meetings to be held yearly is eight, against which ten meetings were held.

A general improvement took place in the percentage of attendance of members, but a decrease of over 5 per cent. occurred in Shahabad (12·6), Darbhanga (7·3), and Manbhum (5·2) in the case of officials; and in Patna (10·1), Champaran (11·7), Monghyr (14·0) and Ranchi (8·9) in that of non-officials.

Local Boards—Number of Members and Meetings and Attendance of Members.

197. The increase of one in the members of the Southern Zamindari Local Board in Sambalpur restored the total number of members in the Province to 490. The number of the official members decreased from 76 to 75, and that of the non-officials rose from 413 to 415. As in the previous year no official member sat on the Sadr Local Board either at Patna or at Monghyr.

Although the aggregate number of meetings held by the Local Boards fell from 477 to 470, there was a satisfactory decline from 49 to 31 in the number of meetings which proved abortive for want of a quorum or were adjourned. The number of Boards which failed to reach the standard of one meeting a month declined from seven to five. Bihar and Khurda again figure as defaulters; Nawada (10), Buxar (10), and Sasaram (11), are new additions to the list. In Bihar the number of meetings held increased from nine to eleven and the number of meetings abandoned decreased from six to two. In Khurda only five meetings, one of which was abortive, were held as against seven last year, a fact which has engaged the attention of the Chairman of the District Board of Puri. The mufassal Local Boards in Sambalpur are expected to hold only three meetings in the course of the year. The Northern Zamindari Local Board held only one meeting during the year, as compared with two in the preceding year. The explanation offered is that a meeting cannot be held unless at least two zamindars are present and it is very often difficult to secure this number.

Improvement in the provincial percentage of attendance was maintained during the year, being 70·37 (against 64·8) for officials and 51·58 (against 46·1) for non-officials. The percentage of attendance of official members of the

Arrah Local Board, already noticeably low, shrank from 21·2 to 19·5. In Buxar (36·6), Purnea Sadr (42·3), Puri Sadr (25), and Sambalpur Sadr (47·9) there was also a decrease. A fall of above 15 per cent. in the average percentage of the attendance of officials occurred in Barh (83·3), Jahanabad (65), Bhagalpur Sadr (70), and Araria (57·1). Improvement in the attendance of non-official members was general in Bihar, where the average rose from 25·5 to 59·5, cases of noticeable decline being restricted to six Local Boards, *viz.*, Arrah (43·2), Bhabhua (41·3), Bhadrak (33·3), Khurda (48), Bargarh (34·4), and Southern Zamindari (18·7). Mr. Egerton, the late Chairman of the District Board of Cuttack, questions the usefulness of the Sadr Local Board in that District, which, it is said, is necessarily overshadowed by the District Board and has no official Chairman who tours in the interior.

198. The districts of Patna and Sambalpur enjoy the privilege of elective franchise. In Shahabad the system was introduced during the year and general elections were held in all the sub-divisions, but the new Boards were not constituted till after the close of the year. Just before the close of the year a notification was published extending the election system to Gaya District. **Elections.**

199. All the eight Union Committees in the Province were in working order during the year. Their members numbered 53, and they held altogether 59 meetings. In the preceding year 36 members held 21 meetings. The largest number of meetings (12) was held at Gopalganj in Saran, and the smallest (one) at Jagatsinghpur in Cuttack. The efforts of the Unions were mainly confined to sanitation and conservancy work. The Jahanabad Union in Gaya also lighted its roads, and the Kasba Union in Purnea repaired roads and cut drains and jungles. In all Unions except those at Gopalganj in Saran, at Bagaha in Champaran, and at Jagatsinghpur in Cuttack special taxes for sanitary purposes were levied. The income of these bodies from all sources amounted to Rs. 10,765 as compared with Rs. 3,320 in the preceding year. Inclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 2,796 they had for expenditure a sum of Rs. 13,561 (against Rs. 4,684), of which only Rs. 7,070 (against Rs. 1,888) or 52·13 per cent. was spent during the year, leaving a large balance of Rs. 6,491. **Union Committees.**

200. The total amount available for expenditure by the District Boards during the year was Rs. 63,05,291, which was made up of opening balances, amounting to Rs. 13,06,338 and an aggregate income from all sources of Rs. 49,98,953. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 49,95,535, and the year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 13,09,756. The following is a comparative table showing the income and expenditure under the main heads of account during the past two years:— **Financial Results.**

INCOME.

	1911-12.		1912-13.	
	Rs.	Percentage of total income.	Rs.	Percentage of total income.
1	2	3	4	5
Land Revenue	127	0·003	156	0·003
Provincial Rates	23,55,823	48·5	23,56,721	47·2
Interest	21,182	0·4	20,919	0·4
Law and Justice	17,706	0·4	16,105	0·3
Police (Pounds)	2,11,809	4·4	2,18,968	4·4
Education	3,57,886	7·4	4,85,602	9·7
Medical	91,856	1·9	53,938	1·1
Scientific and Minor Departments ...	22,223	0·5	11,974	0·2
Stationery and Printing	2,494	0·05	3,946	0·07
Miscellaneous	1,69,905	3·5	1,47,896	2·9
Railways	2,851	0.06	4,827	0·1
Civil Works, including ferries	10,28,741	21·2	10,47,586	20·9
Loans	...	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances	5,76,250	11·9	6,30,315	12·7
Total ...	48,58,853	...	49,98,953	...

EXPENDITURE.

	1911-12.		1912-13.	
	Rs.	Percentage of total income.	Rs.	Percentage of total income.
1	2	3	4	5
Interest on debt	13,595	0·3	11,483	0·2
Administration	1,34,432	2·8	1,38,550	2·8
Police (Pounds)	15,238	0·3	14,228	0·3
Education	7,42,038	15·2	8,55,818	17·1
Medical	3,17,406	6·5	3,36,492	6·7
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	61,253	1·3	65,377	1·3
Superannuation allowances and pensions ...	44,617	0·9	60,394	1·2
Stationery and Printing	34,184	0·7	31,634	0·6
Miscellaneous	50,701	1·04	15,199	0·3
Famine Relief	...	...	141	0·003
Railways	...	...	3,876	0·08
Civil Works (Public Works)	28,28,182	58·07	28,48,435	57·02
Repayment of Loans	64,512	1·3	91,297	1·8
Deposits and advances	5,64,120	11·6	5,22,611	10·5
Total ...	48,70,278	...	49,95,535	...

INCOME.

Provincial Rates.

201. The bad outturn of crops in the Patna District, and the unpunctuality, partly at least unavoidable, of certain large estates affected the collections of Road-cess during the year. The deficiency was more than made good by revaluation in Monghyr (Rs. 18,821) and by better collections elsewhere, notably in Saran (Rs. 10,698). The net increase in the collection of Road-cess in the Province amounted to Rs. 898. Since the expiry of the year under report the income of the Boards from local rates to them has been largely increased as a result of the surrender of the Public Works Cess.

Pounds.

202. The total number of pounds increased from 1,327 to 1,338, and the total receipts from Rs. 2,11,809 to Rs. 2,18,968. The rise in number occurred in all divisions except Chota Nagpur; the rise in revenue occurred in the Tirhut, Bhagalpur, and Orissa Divisions, the districts of Purnea, Cuttack, and Balasore contributing each an increase of over Rs. 2,500. The system of triennial settlement was introduced in the Barh Sub-Division of Patna, in all the sub-divisions of the Gaya District except Nawada, and also in some places in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Bhagalpur. The District Board of Darbhanga, however, think that better results are obtained by annual settlements.

Ferries.

203. Receipts from ferries increased in all districts with the exception of Gaya, Champaran, Darbhanga, and Monghyr, the total increase being Rs. 2,364. There is no income under this head in Ranchi.

No complaint was made against the levy of tolls on the four bridges in Tirhut on which toll-bars have been established.

Loans.

204. The District Board of Muzaffarpur took Rs. 75,000 during the year as the first instalment of the loan of Rs. 1,50,000 sanctioned by the Government of Bengal in 1911 for providing extra waterways on the Sitamarhi road. No loan was taken by any District Board during the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

Education.

205. There was a general increase amounting to Rs. 1,13,780 in expenditure under this head, which was due mainly to the revision of the scale of stipends paid to the gurus of Primary schools for which funds were provided by Government. A decrease, however, occurred in three districts, Gaya, Monghyr, and Muzaffarpur. At Muzaffarpur only was the decrease noticeable. An

enquiry was ordered by Government when it was pointed out that increased revenue which should have been spent on general purposes had been devoted to Education. The revision of the educational budgets in Gaya and Monghyr resulted in the closing of schools which were considered to be inefficient.

By an addition of one in the district of Champaran the total number of Middle schools maintained by the District Boards in the Province was restored to 98 ; the cost of their maintenance rose from Rs. 65,645 to Rs. 66,472. The total number of Primary schools maintained by the Boards remained unchanged at 102, of these two were in Cuttack and the rest in Sambalpur, but the cost of maintenance increased from Rs. 27,188 to Rs. 30,759. The total sum paid by the Boards as grant-in-aid amounted during the year to Rs. 6,27,831 against Rs. 5,08,865 in the preceding year. The total number of schools affected was 15,348 containing 460,020 pupils, of whom 49,169 (against 47,202) were girls reading in Primary schools.

Special Schools.

206. The number of special schools maintained by District Boards remained unchanged at five, *viz.*, three Technical Schools for Doms in Saran, an Industrial School at Samastipur in Darbhanga, and a Weaving School in Palamau, but the aggregate number of pupils declined from 55 to 46. The total number of industrial schools aided by the Boards was, as in the preceding year, 12, located in Hazaribagh (8), Ranchi (1), Manbhum (1), and Balasore (2).

Medical.

207. A decrease on last year's expenditure under this head occurred in only five districts, *viz.*, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Hazaribagh, and Sambalpur, and amounted in all to Rs. 18,396. This was due mainly to certain capital or special expenditure during the previous year in Shahabad, Hazaribagh, and Sambalpur and to the decline of expenditure during the year under review on the measures for the prevention of plague in Saran and Champaran. The net increase of Rs. 19,086 reflects the increased attention that was paid to the improvement of hospitals and dispensaries. The opening of a new dispensary at Warisnagar in Darbhanga and the entertainment of a lady doctor and a female servant at Shaikhpura dispensary in Monghyr may, in particular, be mentioned. For lack of adequate local support the dispensary at Kursakanta in Purnea had to be closed and the total number of dispensaries maintained by the Boards therefore remained unchanged at 104, while the number of aided dispensaries continued at 73.

Arrangements were made for dealing with outbreaks of epidemic disease in the interior of districts.

Efforts in the direction of popularising the use of quinine by the sale of pice packets and tabloids of the drug were not relaxed. The system is becoming more popular in the Chota Nagpur Division, but, particularly in the Ranchi District, the people still prefer their indigenous herbs.

Sanitation.

208. The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 28,331 to Rs. 36,564 and the increase which occurred in eleven districts was notable in Ranchi (Rs. 723), Bhagalpur (Rs. 1,077), Gaya (Rs. 1,208), and Patna (Rs. 3,960). In Palamau, Puri and Sambalpur there was no expenditure on sanitation. The smallest amount spent during the year under review was Rs. 128 in Champaran, and the largest amounts being Rs. 9,228 in Patna and Rs. 8,879 in Gaya. The expenditure in the remaining districts is shown below :—

Under Rs. 500—Shahabad.

Between Rs. 500 and 1,000—Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Balasore.

„ Rs. 1,000 and 2,000—Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea, Cuttack and Manbhum.

„ Rs. 2,000 and 5,000—Monghyr and Bhagalpur.

The sanitary work done by the Boards included the disinfection of wells, cleaning of villages, sanitary arrangements at fairs, and conservancy arrangements at various places. A minimum has been fixed by Government for expenditure on medical relief, including sanitation and water-supply.

Shows and Exhibitions.

209. The expenditure under this head increased during the year by Rs. 1,680 as compared with 1911-12, and by Rs. 660 as compared with 1910-11. All District Boards with the exception of those of Monghyr, Palamau, Manbhum,

Cuttack, and Puri contributed towards the cost of holding one or more of the agricultural and industrial exhibitions, cattle shows or other fairs in their districts. The largest contribution (Rs. 6,896) was made by the District Board of Saran which subsidized five fairs, one of them the well-known fair at Sonepur, and the smallest (Rs. 30) by the District Board of Balasore. Other Boards contributed sums varying from Rs. 100 in Champaran to Rs. 750 in Muzaffarpur. The Bankipore Exhibition, towards the cost of which the District Boards of Gaya and Shahabad also contributed, promises to become a provincial institution; exhibits are already sent there from Chota Nagpur and Orissa. The triennial *mêla* at Rajgir was held during the year, and its sanitary and medical requirements were attended to by the District Board of Patna. The Tirhut Agri-Horticultural Exhibition in Muzaffarpur was financed by all the District Boards in the Tirhut Division.

Veterinary Charges.

210. The expenditure under this head was practically stationary (Rs. 48,362 against Rs. 47,430); nevertheless much useful work was done by the Veterinary Assistants, both stationary and itinerant. There is still wide room for further utilising the Department. The question of the recruitment and training of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons is engaging the attention of Government.

Pension.

211. The pensionary charges of District Boards increased during the year by Rs. 15,136. An increase of Rs. 11,578 occurred in Manbhum alone, where a sum of Rs. 9,547 was paid to the late District Engineer in commutation of a part of his pension.

Famine Relief.

212. There was no expenditure under this head in 1911-12, and the only expenditure during the year under review, *viz.*, Rs. 141, by the District Board of Cuttack, has not been explained.

Railways and Tramways.

213. There are three guaranteed lines working in the Province, all in the Patna Division—the Bakhtiarpur-Bihar line (extended to Rajgir) in Patna and the Arrah-Sasaram and Dehri-Rohtas lines in Shahabad. No new project of this nature was taken in hand by any of the Boards during the year. The share of the profits of the Bakhtiarpur-Bihar Light Railway accruing to the Patna District Board increased from Rs. 2,851 to Rs. 4,827 owing to the heavy traffic caused by the Rajgir triennial fair which was held during the year. But the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway does not pay, and the District Board of Shahabad was called on to pay a sum of Rs. 6,951 to make up the deficit in the guaranteed interest of 4 per cent.

Civil Works.

214. The expenditure under this head rose by Rs. 2,31,977 in nine districts and fell by Rs. 2,11,724 in as many, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 20,253. The largest increase occurred in Muzaffarpur (Rs. 1,09,965) and the smallest in Saran (Rs. 3,128). The decrease in the nine districts of Manbhum (Rs. 65,651), Ranchi (Rs. 36,114), Purnea (Rs. 35,233), Gaya (Rs. 24,210), Sambalpur (Rs. 20,737), Balasore (Rs. 11,188), Cuttack (Rs. 8,930), Champaran (Rs. 7,926), and Bhagalpur (Rs. 1,735) was due chiefly to non-completion of works which were expected to be completed during the year, to delay in starting works owing to the difficulty in obtaining the requisite supply of labour and materials, and to the receipt of smaller subsidies from Government for the improvement of roads.

Sixty miles of metalled and 29 miles of unmetalled roads were added during the year to the total length of roads maintained by District Boards. The total length of District Roads maintained by them was 1,515 miles metalled and 13,915 miles unmetalled. The average cost of maintenance per mile of the former rose by 26·2 to Rs. 332·5, while that of the latter was stationary (Rs. 38·7). As nothing was spent by the District Council of Sambalpur on the maintenance of their village roads (440½ miles long) during the year the total length of such roads in the Province declined by 206 to 7,902 miles, the cost of maintenance per mile remaining the same, *viz.*, Rs. 13·9. The roads appear to have been kept on the whole in fairly good order.

Railway Feeder Roads.

215. In Shahabad the construction of a new feeder road to the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway from Piro to Koâth was taken in hand by the District Board and Rs. 679 spent upon it. In Saran the Mashrak Railway Station feeder road was metalled at a cost of Rs. 2,178 and a sum of Rs. 3,041 was spent on the improvement of the Marhaura Railway Station feeder road.

In Hazaribagh a sum of Rs. 2,999 was spent on constructing and repairing the road from Saraiya to Dhanwar as a feeder road to the Grand Chord Line of the East Indian Railway. In Palamau a sum of Rs. 49,981—provided for the most part from the provincial revenues—was spent on the Garhwa-Ranka to Sirguja border road, the Garhwa-Bisrampur road, and the Garhwa-Untari to Mirzapur road. In Manbhum the Chas-Talgaria road and an approach road to the Bhaga Railway Station were completed during the year and opened to traffic at a cost of Rs. 42 and Rs. 3,551, respectively.

Water-supply and Water-works.

216. The expenditure under this head decreased by Rs. 6,571 as compared with 1911-12, but increased by Rs. 21,995 as compared with the figure for 1910-11. The District Boards of Muzaffarpur (Rs. 4,614), Darbhanga (Rs. 4,471), Ranchi (Rs. 3,261), Bhagalpur (Rs. 3,161), Sambalpur (Rs. 1,602), Manbhum (Rs. 1,275), Palamau (Rs. 1,255), and Arrah (Rs. 1,143) failed to spend Rs. 5,000, the standard fixed by Government, on the improvement of the rural water-supply. In addition to their expenditure on rural water-supply the District Boards of Shahabad and Bhagalpur contributed Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000, respectively, towards the maintenance of the Arrah and Bhagalpur Water-works.

Drainage.

217. The striking drop from Rs. 42,732 to Rs. 2,752 in the expenditure under this head is principally accounted for by the fact that in 1911-12 an aggregate sum of Rs. 35,000 was contributed by the District Boards of Gaya and Shahabad towards the cost of Municipal drainage works. The expenditure in rural areas, which was less than last year's figure by Rs. 5,000, was confined to five districts where the drainage of certain bazars was financed.

Arboriculture.

218. Attention appears to have been paid to the planting and maintaining of roadside avenues.

The District Boards of Saran and Monghyr each deputed a sub-overseer during the year for training in arboriculture at the Sibpur College in accordance with the orders in force at the time of the formation of this Province. An agreement has now been made with the Government of Bengal whereby each District Board in this Province may depute yearly to Sibpur one overseer, one Sub-overseer, and one road sarkar—three officers in all.

Closing balance.

219. Notwithstanding the fact that the accumulation of large balances has been the subject of comment in past years, the actual balance increased in eleven districts by a total sum of Rs. 2,02,310. On the other hand, in the districts of Patna, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau, and Manbhum it decreased by Rs. 2,48,592. The aggregate closing balance for the Province, therefore, sank to Rs. 10,82,195 from Rs. 11,28,477 in the previous year, a ratio of 1 : 4·3 to the total expenditure chargeable to current income. In Muzaffarpur, in spite of the increase of over a lakh of rupees in the expenditure, the actual closing balance was nearly 1½ lakhs; in Saran, on the other hand, the figure stood at fifteen thousand rupees, in striking contrast to the total expenditure of three lakhs. Monghyr and Bhagalpur also show actual balances exceeding a lakh in each case. In Ranchi the actual balance is a *minus* entry (—Rs. 9,043) which is attributed partly to non-receipt during the year of the full amount of the Government grant for the improvement of the Kuru-Lohardaga-Neterhat roads and partly to the unpunctuality of the Chota Nagpur estate in paying the cesses.

Volunteering.

220. The undermentioned Volunteer Corps were in existence in this Province during 1912-13 and the figures show their state on 31st March 1913 :—

Designation.	Enrolled strength.	Efficient.
1. Bihar Light Horse	362	360
2. Chota Nagpur Light Horse	441	376
3. St. Michael's School Cadet Corps	125	125
Total ...	928	861

The corresponding figures for last year showed 915 Volunteers, of whom 860 qualified as efficient. The year under review was the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Bihar Light Horse.

Marine.

[Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1912-13 and Report of the Bengal Steam Boiler Commission for 1912-13.]

THE PORTS OF ORISSA.

Finance.

221. The total earnings of the ports during the year, 1912-13 were Rs. 13,312 against Rs. 13,285 of the previous year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 27 only.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,097 against Rs. 15,491 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 394.

Trade.

222. There were no imports to the Port of Puri. In Cuttack there was a small increase in the import trade, while in Balasore there was a marked decrease in comparison with the previous year. A decrease also occurred in the value of export trade from both Cuttack and Balasore. The decrease was due to a dull market for rice and paddy in foreign and coast ports. There was little export trade in Puri. The total value of trade, imports and exports, fell from Rs. 1,04,28,438 to Rs. 92,31,319.

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels.

223. The total number of vessels entering the ports during the year was 172 with an aggregate tonnage of 70,659 against 168 with an aggregate tonnage of 144,814 in the previous year ; and the total number of vessels clearing from the ports was 174 with an aggregate tonnage of 71,419 against 167 with an aggregate tonnage of 144,789 in the previous year.

Inspections.

224. The Port Officer of the Cuttack and Balasore Ports frequently inspected the various ports and the Port Officer of Calcutta visited the ports of Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore once each during the year. It has been arranged with the Government of Bengal that the Port Officer of Calcutta will continue to inspect the Orissa Ports and Lights as heretofore.

Health of the Ports.

225. The health of the ports was fairly good throughout the year under report.

STEAM BOILER COMMISSION.

Administration of the Act.

226. The administration of the Bengal Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, 1879, in those districts and places in this Province to which it had been extended remained in the hands of the Boiler Commission under the Government of Bengal.

Extension of the Act.

227. A proposal for the extension of the Act to the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga was considered during the year under report and it was decided not to extend the provisions of the Act to those districts at present.

Inspection of Boilers.

228. The number of boilers inspected in the districts of this Province to which the provisions of the Act have been extended was 1,221 against 1,158 in the previous year and a sum of Rs. 21,402 was charged on account of inspection fees against Rs. 20,197 realised in the previous year.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

[Report of the Department of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, for the year ending the 30th June 1913.]

Organization.

229. The Agricultural Departments are directly under the control of the Local Government. The existing staff of the Department has been found insufficient to deal with its expanding needs and a scheme for strengthening it was under consideration during the year.

Agricultural Stations.

230. No new station was opened during the year. Experimental work continued with varying success in the four Agricultural Stations of Cuttack, Bankipore, Sabour and Dumraon, and in two small demonstration farms at Angul and Sambalpur. Sanction has been accorded to the opening of an Agricultural Station at Ranchi, and arrangements are being made for the acquisition of the land and the construction of the necessary buildings.

Agricultural Education.

231. The curriculum of the Agricultural College at Sabour received much attention during the year. The steadily diminishing number of admissions to the College necessitated a re-examination of the whole position and the policy to be preserved in future was still under consideration at the close of the year. The number of students on the roll on 30th June 1913 was 27. A short six-monthly course in practical agriculture was opened at Sabour in August 1912 for the training of the sons of landowners and cultivators, and the Presidents of District and Divisional Associations were requested to send students to this class. The response was not, however, a ready one and the total number of students who joined was only eleven, of whom two left before completing the course. An attempt is being made to keep in touch with these students by inducing them to carry out small experiments and demonstrations in their own fields, and thus establishing them as connecting links between the Department and the cultivator. The practice of training sons of cultivators at experimental stations as a means of spreading a knowledge of recommended crops and improved methods of agriculture was continued during the year, but the District Associations appeared to find difficulty in inducing cultivators to take advantage of the training. The Agricultural classes at the Gaya Zila School and the Dumraon High School were closed from the 31st December 1912 as they were found to be of no practical value. The experiment which is being tried in Orissa to encourage nature study and the study of plant life in the Guru Training, Middle English and Primary Schools by the award of medals and diplomas is reported to be working satisfactorily, but it is still premature to form a definite opinion of its value.

Research Experiments.

232. A considerable amount of investigation and experiment was done in the Departments of Chemistry, Botany, Entomology, and Mycology and some useful results were obtained. Particular importance is attached to the investigation which is being carried on with regard to the cultivation of sugarcane for which the northern districts of the Province present great natural facilities and which may, to a large extent, take the place formerly occupied by the cultivation of indigo. It was decided towards the close of the year finally to close the indigo research station established at Sirsiah in 1904 owing to the inability of the Planters' Association to continue their contribution towards its upkeep, and to transfer the research work to Pusa. Mr. E. Vanderkerkhove, the flax expert, completed his experiments in Muzaffarpur and returned to Europe. The report on crop-cutting experiments in the Province for the quinquennium 1907-1912 was submitted to Government in December 1912, but showed results of no great value owing to numerous inaccuracies in district returns and the general failure to carry out the experiments according to instructions. The most fruitful results of the year were obtained in the Entomological Branch by Mr. E. J. Woodhouse and his assistants in their efforts to combat two destructive pests. Some three and-a-half lakhs worth of crop at Mokameh was estimated to have

been saved by destruction of the *Agrotis ypsilon*, while a further advance was made in demonstrating the value of storing potatoes under sand as a protection against the attacks of the potato moth.

Fisheries.

233. Fishery operations continued to be carried on jointly with those of the Government of Bengal under the supervision of one Deputy Director of Fisheries, and some useful information was obtained from the study of carp and hilsa culture. There were four carp experiment stations at Angul, Siripur, Cuttack and Bankipore. Some definite results were obtained at Angul; but the results at Siripur were not published during the year under report, and at the other two stations the experiments proved abortive.

A hilsa hatchery was established at Monghyr, but failed as no hilsa breeding ground was found in the vicinity and the eggs could not be fertilised. Results of increasing importance are expected when the survey of the Ganges and other large rivers is completed. The Officers of the Fishery Department visited and displayed exhibits at various agricultural shows, and distributed printed vernacular instructions regarding the rearing and curing of fish. Demonstrations were also given in salting and smoking fish and in packing for transport and in the utilization of waste products.

Divisional and District Agricultural Associations.

234. A certain amount of useful work was done by the Divisional Associations in supplying information, introducing recommended varieties of crops and improvements in cultivation, as well as in supplying implements and manures. A museum and library have been established at Muzaffarpur under the Tirhut Association towards the cost of which the Agricultural Department contributed Rs. 500. The working of the Divisional and District Associations was examined during the year in connection with the contemplated re-organisation of the Department; and it was decided that while the grouping under Central Divisional Associations served no useful purpose, the District Associations suffered from inadequate professional supervision. The new scheme under consideration involves the abolition of the Divisional Associations and the employment in each district of an Inspector who will work under the immediate control of the Deputy Director and will assist the District Association. Fourteen Agricultural and Cattle shows were held in different parts of the Province during the year, receiving grants from Government aggregating Rs. 5,000. The Bihar Industrial Agricultural Exhibition was held at Bankipore on a larger scale than in former years and was aided by a Government grant of Rs. 1,000.

Agricultural Engineering and Well-boring.

235. Well-boring operations, which were mainly confined to the districts of Patna, Shahabad and Gaya, were continued during the year under the general control of Mr. C. S. Taylor. Altogether 132 borings were made during the year against 64 in the previous year and were nearly all attended with good results. Several zamindars and cultivators availed themselves of this agency in the course of the year.

The total length of bore holes made during the year was 7,483 lineal feet against 3,606 in the preceding year. The total cost incurred in these operations during the year was Rs. 5,721 against Rs. 5,283 in the previous year.

So far as outturn of work is concerned the past year has been a great success, but the principles which Government laid down in creating a well-boring section have, in some respects, been ignored. The experimental stage of the work being now over, the question of its prosecution by local bodies in some parts of the Province is being considered by Government.

Publications of Agricultural Information.

236. As in the previous year, the Agriculture Department published a number of reports and notes and gave wide publication to leaflets in English and the vernacular languages.

Miscellaneous.

237. Arboriculture under District Boards continued to receive attention, and proposals made by the Director of Agriculture to fix a minimum of expenditure to be incurred by each District Board on planting and maintaining roadside trees have been approved by Government.

Co-Operative Societies.

[Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1912-13. Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial.]

General Progress.

238. The report for the year 1912-13 covers the first year of the existence of the Province and the first complete year since the new Co-operative Societies Act came into force in March 1912. Under the recent orders of the Government of India Co-operative Societies are classified as (*a*) central, (*b*) agricultural, and (*c*) non-agricultural. The following table gives a summary of the progress made by Societies of all kinds during the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

Year.	Central.	Non-Agricultural.		Agricultural.		Total.
		Limited.	Unlimited.	Cash.	Grain.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1911-12	8	22	17	489	2	538
1912-13	8	25	16	544	2	595
			Membership.			
1911-12	414	1,356	369	25,331	151	27,621
1912-13	685	1,668	315	28,005	...	30,673
			Working Capital.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1911-12	2,34,881	54,691	4,823	6,10,717	526	9,05,112
1912-13	4,46,955	72,624	4,383	8,48,250	...	13,72,212

Of the increase of 4½ lakhs in working capital over 1½ lakhs represent increased work done by central banks. The figures do not include the value of grain. No new areas were opened up during the year, which was characterised by consolidation rather than rapid extension.

Central Societies.

239. There was no increase in the number of these societies during the year. They consist of unions at Rohika (Darbhanga) and Banki (Cuttack); and Central Banks at Nawada and Jehanabad (Gaya), Ranchi, Bihar (Patna), Madhipura (Bhagalpur), and Khurda (Puri). The number of affiliated societies rose, however, from 235 to 343 with a corresponding increase in membership and working capital. A project to form a Central Bank at Madhubani (Darbhanga) was abandoned, but it has been decided to start a Central Bank in Muzaffarpur. Loans to other societies during 1912-13 reached a total of Rs. 2,73,454 and repayments by societies Rs. 49,852.

Agricultural Societies.

240. These are societies other than central in which the majority of the members are agricultural or in which the object is mainly agricultural. During the year their number rose from 489 to 544, of these 328 were affiliated to Central Societies, and most of the remainder are included in definite groups under honorary organizers. The most successful of these is the group registered as the Roman Catholic Co-operative Society at Ranchi, which contains nearly one-third of the total members of societies in the Province, and during the year under report had a working capital of Rs. 80,541 or just double that of 1911-12. An interesting attempt to reduce cattle mortality is being made through the agency of this Society. Of Bihar groups the most successful are those at Daulatpur (Darbhanga) and Bhaptiahi (Bhagalpur); apart from these definite groups there were at the beginning of the year some 87 more or less isolated societies with a membership of 2,993 and a working capital of Rs. 52,453. These proved unsuccessful in many cases, and 26 of them were closed during the year. The total income of all Agricultural societies during the year was Rs. 8,49,577 and the total expenditure Rs. 8,11,551.

Non-Agricultural Societies.

241. This miscellaneous head includes 60 societies with a membership of 1,915 and a working capital of Rs. 75,119. They consist chiefly of amlas societies of which there are 25. The condition of these latter has improved, but their usefulness is restricted rather to loans to individual members for unproductive purposes than to the encouragement of thrift or to objects of practical utility. It is rare to find regular depositors or concerted action among the members for their mutual benefit. Fifteen such societies are affiliated to Central Societies.

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242. A Dhurri-makers' Society has been registered at Patna during the year, and a "Cabmen's Society" at Gaya.

Other forms of Co-operation.

Investments and Loans.

243. The total amount of Government money invested in co-operative societies on 31st March 1913 was Rs. 11,732; deposits and loans made by private investors amounted to Rs. 3,51,995, while members deposited Rs. 82,890. Loans taken for the purpose of paying debts represent 33·45 of the total against 38·66 in the preceding year, while the percentage of those taken for the purchase of land rose from 1·73 in the preceding year to 3·04 during the year under review.

Weather and Crops.

[Season and Crop Report of Bihar and Orissa, 1912-13. Crop Forecasts of Bihar and Orissa, 1912-13. Area and yield of certain principal crops in India, 1912-13. Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.]

Character of the season.

244. In March and April the rainfall was above the normal in all the districts of the Province except Gaya, Angul, Puri, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Manbhum, where it was in slight defect. In May the rainfall was in defect in most districts. In June the fall was slightly above the average in Purnea and almost equal to the normal in Darbhanga and Bhagalpur, but was much below the normal in the remaining districts. In July the rainfall was above the normal in all districts except Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Balasore, Sambalpur and Hazaribagh, where it was in slight defect. In August the rainfall was normal in the Santal Parganas, above the normal in Saran, Monghyr, Purnea, Sambalpur, Angul, Balasore, Puri, Ranchi and Manbhum, and generally in slight defect in the remaining districts. In September the rainfall was in defect in all districts except Puri. In October also it was defective everywhere except in the districts of Balasore, Puri and Singhbhum, the defect being well marked in Bihar, the greater part of Chota Nagpur and Angul. The failure of rains in September caused considerable damage to the *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and also in Angul and Sambalpur. For the same reason sowings of *rabi* crops did not in the beginning progress satisfactorily. There was, however, sufficient and good rainfall on the 31st October and 1st and 2nd November, which improved prospects. The rainfall received in the third week of November was also generally beneficial. There was no rain in December or in January except a few showers in Chota Nagpur. The rainfall received in February was heavy for the time of the year, especially in Chota Nagpur, and the *rabi* crops were damaged to some small extent in most districts of Bihar and parts of Chota Nagpur.

The table below shows the estimated area and outturn in 1912-13 of *bhadoi*, winter and *rabi* crops in comparison with the corresponding revised estimates of the previous year and of a normal year :—

Name of harvest.	Normal area in acres.	Area cultivated during 1911-12 in acres.	Area cultivated during 1912-13 in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much represented the outturn for the year.	
				1911-12.	1912-13.
Bhadoi	9,650,800	9,448,000	9,623,600	90	85
Winter — Winter rice ...	13,467,900	13,672,800	13,313,500	102	70
Winter — Sugarcane ...	265,500	263,000	266,200	105	100
Rabi	10,610,700	9,922,300	9,344,000	100	100
Total ...	33,994,900	33,306,100	32,547,300	98	83

Bhadoi or Autumn Crops.

245. The above statement shows that the total area cultivated during 1912-13 with different kinds of *bhadoi* crops was estimated at 9,623,600 acres against 9,448,000 acres in the preceding year. The normal area

under these crops is 9,650,800 acres. Although the rainfall in May and June was in defect in most districts, the weather conditions were on the whole favourable in the early part of the season, and sowings generally began in normal time. The satisfactory rainfall in August did much good to the crops. The weather conditions were not favourable at the time of the maturity of the crops, and the deficient rainfall in September and October affected the outturn of the crops in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and also in Sambalpur. Some damage also was done to autumn rice in Sambalpur by insects. The outturn of the *bhadoi* crops of the Province as a whole, excluding jute, cotton and indigo, amounted to 85 per cent. of the normal against 90 per cent. of the previous year. The total area under *bhadoi* food crops was estimated at 8,830,000 acres as compared with a normal area of 8,842,100 acres. The total area sown with all the different kinds of *bhadoi* non-food crops, including jute, early cotton, indigo and *bhadoi* til, was estimated at 793,600 acres as compared with 760,800 acres of last year. Purnea, the most important jute-growing district in Bihar and Orissa, produces about 90 per cent. of the total crop in the Province. The districts of Cuttack and the Santal Parganas come next in importance. The remaining four jute-growing districts are of little importance. In March and April the rainfall was above the normal in all the jute-growing districts. In May it was above the normal in Purnea and the Santal Parganas, but below the normal in the remaining districts. The rainfall in June was slightly defective in the Araria and Sadr Sub-Divisions, but above the average in the Kissenganj Sub-Division of the Purnea District. In Bhagalpur the average fall was almost normal, and in the remaining jute districts it was much below the normal. In July and August the rainfall was above the average in Purnea and the Santal Parganas. In the remaining jute-growing districts the fall, though below the normal, was only in slight defect in Champaran, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, and Balasore. The outturn of the crop in the most important district of Purnea was 87·5 per cent. of the normal against 92 per cent. of last year. According to estimates of District Officers the total outturn of the crop for the Province worked out to 88·5 per cent. The gross yield of the crop for the Province amounted to 792,897 bales, or in round numbers 792,900 bales as against 705,455 bales or in round numbers 705,500 bales of last year. Sowings of indigo began at the normal time in most districts. In the districts of North Bihar, where the crop is most important, the rainfall and weather conditions were favourable at the beginning of the season and a good crop of the Java and Sumatra varieties was expected, but, owing partly to insufficient rainfall in the latter part of the season and partly to the attack of the "Psylla" disease, the outturn from the first cutting was not favourable. The second cuttings were also attacked by the "Psylla" disease and the outturn from them was poor. According to District Officers' estimates the total yield of the crop for the Province worked out to 21,910 factory maunds against 26,619 factory maunds of last year.

Aghani Crops.

246. The ante-monsoon showers in March and April were sufficient for preparation of seed beds. The rainfall was very defective in May and June, but it was sufficient for sowing operations in the early part of July, and sowings commenced in normal time in most districts. There was a cessation of rainfall from the middle of July to the middle of August which delayed transplantation in some districts. But the rainfall received in the latter half of August was beneficial to the transplantation and the growth of the crops which went on satisfactorily and the prospects seemed excellent. The failure of the rains in September and October, however, seriously damaged the crop at the time of its maturity in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and also in Angul and Sambalpur. The heavy rain, however, which fell on the 31st October and 1st and 2nd November did much good to the standing crop in some districts. There was no rain in December and January, and harvesting went on satisfactorily. The weather conditions continued generally favourable throughout the season in Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Manbhum, and Singhbhum. Some damage was, however, done in Cuttack and Balasore, and especially in Puri by the cyclone of the 31st October. The area sown with winter rice in 1912-13 amounted to 13,313,500 acres against 13,672,800 acres of the previous year and a normal area of 13,467,900 acres. The outturn of

the winter rice for the Province as a whole worked out to 70 per cent. of the normal against 102 per cent. of last year. The decrease in the outturn was due to the damage caused by short rainfall in September and October. Sugarcane is cultivated chiefly in Bihar. Outside Bihar the crop is important only in Manbhum, Hazaribagh, and Sambalpur. The weather conditions were generally favourable, but want of sufficient rain at the time of maturity affected the crop to some extent in Gaya and Sambalpur. Some injury by insects was reported from Gaya. The crop was on the whole good. The total outturn of the crop for the Province was estimated at 100 per cent. against 105 per cent. of the previous year.

Rabi or Spring Crops.

247. Sowings generally began in normal time, but the weather conditions were on the whole unfavourable at the sowing period for want of sufficient moisture in the soil. There was, however, sufficient and good rainfall on the 31st October and 1st November, which improved prospects. The rainfall received in the third week of November was also generally beneficial. There was no rain in December and January, except a few showers in Chota Nagpur. The rainfall received in February was heavy for the time of the year, especially in Chota Nagpur, and the *rabi* crops were damaged to some extent in most districts of Bihar and parts of Chota Nagpur. Some damage was also caused to the crops by frost in Saran and Darbhanga and by hailstorm and insects in Palamau. The total area under all kinds of *rabi* crops was estimated at 9,344,000 acres against 9,922,300 acres of last year. The total normal area under these crops is 10,610,700 acres. The total area of various *rabi* food crops, including wheat, amounted to 7,199,800 acres against 7,517,700 acres in the preceding year. The area sown with different *rabi* non-food crops was 2,134,900 acres against 2,404,600 acres, the estimate of the previous year. The outturn of the oilseed crops was estimated at 90 per cent. of the normal, that of wheat at 95 per cent., and that of other *rabi* crops at normal, *i.e.*, 100 per cent. Last year the outturn of wheat and oilseed crops was 100 per cent. and that of other *rabi* crops 105 per cent. The early cotton crop is most important in Ranchi, where it covers about half the total area under the crop in the Province. The less important districts are the Santal Parganas, Angul, Manbhum, and Singhbhum. The weather conditions have been favourable except in parts of Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, and Manbhum where short rainfall affected the crop to some extent. The late cotton crop is chiefly cultivated in North Bihar, Cuttack, and Singhbhum. The season was on the whole favourable, and the crop was fairly good. The total outturn of the cotton crops (both early and late) for the Province, including Native States, worked out to 19,981 bales against 20,223 bales of last year.

Forests.

[Annual Progress Report on Forest Administration in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1912-13. Statistics of British India, Part IV (6)—Financial and Revenue.]

Changes in the Administration.

248. A separate cadre, consisting of one Conservator, four Imperial and eight Provincial officers, was sanctioned by the Government of India, and one new Imperial officer was recruited during the year. Proposals have since been submitted to the Government of India for strengthening the staff. Sanction has also been received for the re-organization of the ministerial establishments of the Circle. To avoid confusion the name of the Chaibassa Forest Division has been changed to the "Kolhan Forest Division."

Change in Area.

249. An addition of 2,100 acres to the area of reserved forests and of 6,849 acres to that of protected forests in the Angul Division resulted from the rectification of the boundary between British territory and the Narsingpur State. In the Singhbhum Division a small area of reserved forest was disforested to enable the Bengal Iron and Steel Company to construct a light railway, and in the Puri and Sambalpur Divisions 1,587 acres of undemarcated protected forests were leased out for the extension of cultivation; 102,013 acres of Reserved Forest were transferred from the Singhbhum to the Kolhan Division. The proposals for the reservation of certain protected forest areas in the Khurda Government Estate in Puri District, which had been generally approved by Government in 1910, evoked a good deal of opposition among the estate tenantry and they are being reconsidered by Government with a view to modification.

250. Eighty-two miles of new cart road, 35 miles of new bridle paths and 37 miles of temporary coupe roads were opened in five forest divisions of the Circle at a total cost of Rs. 34,723 as compared with 52 miles of cart road and 23 miles of bridle paths opened during 1911-12 in the same divisions at a total cost of Rs. 15,282. The bulk of the road work was carried out in the Singhbhum and Kolhan Divisions, while similar work in Angul also showed an increase. No new road construction was undertaken in the Palamau or the Santal Parganas Divisions. The expenditure on new buildings amounted to Rs. 35,073 as compared with Rs. 15,060 in the previous year. Good use was made by the Department during the year of its share of the special grant of Rs. 75,000 given by the Government of India for these and other allied objects, an expenditure of Rs. 41,455 having been incurred out of an allotment of Rs. 50,000. **Communications and Buildings.**

251. The forest offences reported during the year numbered 1,171 as against 1,461 reported in the previous year and an average of 1,438 for the past three years. The decrease has not been fully explained, especially as regards cases relating to the illegal removal of forest produce which fell from 1,058 to 772. The decrease may be due to the fact that resort was had more freely to the protected forests and that the supply of grass in these forests was good. The powers of subordinate forest officers in respect of arrest without warrant were defined and limited by a notification issued in the course of the year. **Forest Offences.**

252. The areas of reserved and protected forests over which fire protection was attempted were respectively 1,045, 882 and 1,268,239 acres. The percentage of success in the protected forests was 98, but in the case of reserved forests it fell to 96·7 from 99·58 in the previous year. The system followed in all protected reserves is the same, *viz.*, the clearing of broad interior and exterior fire traces and the employment of patrols whose duty it is to sweep the lines and give information about and help to extinguish any fires which occur. The smaller degree of success attained in reserved forests was due mainly to the occurrence of numerous fires in Singhbhum, where they are attributed either to the presence of *sabai* grass-cutters or to the malice of neighbouring villagers who possibly viewed with resentment the steps taken to reserve and protect new areas. **Protection from Fire.**

253. There was no change in the area of reserved forests open to general grazing; the area open to animals other than browsers was, however, 335 square miles as against 447 square miles in the preceding year. The number of cattle impounded during the year was 538 as compared with an average of 524 during the past three years, while ten cases of illicit grazing were taken to court. Grazing in reserved forests is not extensively permitted, but in many cases protected forests, especially in the Khurda Estate in Puri, have suffered from this cause, and a system of partial closure and restriction of grazing rights is being considered. A severe frost in January did considerable damage in parts of the Palamau Division, and cyclonic storms caused some damage in several divisions. **Protection from Cattle and against Injuries from Natural Causes.**

254. The Kolhan Division as before showed a deficit in working, but the aggregate financial results of the year's working were not unsatisfactory. The net increase in revenue amounted to Rs. 86,387 as against Rs. 85,176 in the previous year and an average of Rs. 1,09,889 of the five preceding years. The total receipts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,39,801 against Rs. 4,05,185 in the previous year and an average of Rs. 3,65,949 during the five years ending 1911-12. The inclusion of Direction charges is responsible for most of the increase in expenditure and for the apparent diminution in net revenue. Of the total expenditure 41 per cent. was incurred in the maintenance, improvement, and exploitation of forests. **Financial Results.**

Manufactures and Mines.

[Statistics of British India, Part I—Industrial.]

255. The area under jute in the districts of this Province increased from 258,200 acres to 298,344. The gross yield amounted to 792,597 bales against 705,500 in the previous year. **Jute.**

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

256. The total area under indigo decreased from 109,600 acres to 90,100. The gross yield was 21,910 factory maunds against 26,619 in the previous year.

Indigo.

257. Twenty-one tea gardens continued to work in the district of Ranchi and one in Hazaribagh, covering an area of 2,191 and 90 acres, respectively. The total outturn was 269,072 lbs.

Tea.

Sugar.

258. Sugar is widely manufactured in the Province, especially in the districts of the Tirhut and Patna Divisions. The total outturn of sugar produced by the sugar refineries in the districts of Darbhanga, Champaran, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, and Saran is estimated to be 435,000 maunds. The price of sugar was, on the whole, high and its manufacture profitable except in the district of Muzaffarpur, where the price fell on account of the heavy importation of Java sugar, and in the Sasaram Sub-Division in the Shahabad District, when the price was affected by the fall of prices of sugar at Agra, to which place, for the most part, it is exported.

Coal.

259. During the year 329 coal mines were worked in the Province against 268 in the previous year. The total output of coal in the Province was 9,123,437 tons against 7,610,330 in the preceding year. This is, roughly, half the total output of India. The greater part of it comes from the Manbhum District, where 306 mines yielded 8,289,106 tons of coal. The daily average number of persons employed in the mines rose from 66,052 to 77,891.

Iron.

260. There is one iron mine in Singhbhum. It produced 76,083 tons of iron during the year and gave employment to about 1,500 persons. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 36,276 and 1,328.

Copper Ore.

261. There is one copper ore mine in Singhbhum. The output of ore during the year was 8,984 tons, an excess of 6,905 tons over the preceding year. The average daily number of persons employed in it was 1,190.

Mica.

262. The number of mica mines which were worked in the Province during the year under report (including those which were worked during a portion of the year only) was 395. The total output was 28,376 cwts. and the mines gave employment to a daily average of 11,973 persons.

Saltpetre and Salt.

263. Eight thousand and twenty-three tons of saltpetre, valued at Rs. 13,95,551, and 905 tons of salt valued at Rs. 24,791, excluding duty, were manufactured in this Province during the year 1912.

Miscellaneous Manufactures in each Division.

[Land Revenue Administration Report, 1912-13.]

Patna.

264. From the Patna Division it is reported that the existing industries are working on the old lines but in very few cases do they show any tendency to expansion. The *lac* industry is in a languishing condition owing to low prices. Sugar-refining is carried on at Sasaram and Buxar and is in a fairly flourishing condition. At Dinapore a large oil and flour mill was started in addition to the big oil-pressing mill of Jadu Rai & Co., and is working satisfactorily. The mica mines in the Nawada Sub-Division of the Gaya District were worked with greater success during the year; they gave employment to 1,530 persons. The chief economic feature of the Shahabad District has been the extensive quarrying of limestone and lime-burning in the Sasaram Sub-Division, where five companies are now working. These companies give considerable employment to coolies in the neighbourhood. During the year 44,138 tons of limestone, 2,050 tons of ballast, and 1,649 tons of lime were exported. The annual industrial and agricultural exhibition was held at Bankipore as usual, and the attendance of visitors was fair.

Tirhut.

265. The principal manufactures of this Division are indigo, saltpetre, and sugar. Indigo cultivation is still declining, but the sugar factories again had a good year, and the area grown with sugarcane is expanding. A company known as the North Champaran Industrial Company has been formed by a number of European planters. The Company proposes to erect rice mills at various centres in the Bettiah Sub-Division, but it has not yet commenced operations.

Bhagalpur.

266. Cigarettes continue to be manufactured by the Peninsular American Tobacco Company, and country cigarettes called *biris* continue to be made at Jhajha in the same district. Other industries, such as brick-making, mica-mining, slate-quarrying and the manufacture of sugar are also carried on in this

district. Coarse cloths are manufactured in all the districts of the Division, and the mixed silk and cotton fabric called *bafta* is still made at Nathnagar within the Bhagalpur Municipality. The modern looms at Barhait in the Santal Parganas are working satisfactorily. The *lac* industry at Pakaur was reported to be recovering during the year though still somewhat dull.

Orissa.

267. The weaving of coarse and fine cloths mostly for the local market and the manufacture of bell-metal utensils are the only industries of any importance in the Orissa Division. The weaving school and Utkal Tannery at Cuttack continued to work well. In Sambalpur the operations of the Hingir Rampur Coal Company are advancing rapidly, while Mr. J. M. Cosey's hemp plantation, the Mahanadi Oil and Flour Mill, and the Government Gonda Weaving School had a successful year. The mining enterprise of Dr. Harrison in Puri is said to be promising.

Chota Nagpur.

268. The principal industry of the Chota Nagpur Division is coal-mining; and the large demand for labour in the coal-fields resulted in considerable immigration into the district of Manbhum, where the annual output of coal exceeds that of the whole of the rest of British India. The work of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, at Sakchi, the mining operations carried on by the Cape Copper Company at Matigara, and the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, at Dina and Turamdih, continued to prosper during the year and to employ a large number of labourers. The factory works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company were considerably expanded. The quality of pig iron manufactured is reported to be excellent and is finding a ready market in Japan. Steel rails were manufactured during the year, some of which passed the Government test. Besides the above, granite and lime-stone are being quarried at Huludpukur, Sonna, and Lota Pahar; and chromium has been discovered near Barkela. There is quite a rush of prospectors all over the district of Singhbhum for all kinds of minerals, and it is reported that gold has been discovered at Digarshahi in Dhalbhum and a company is being formed to work the field that is supposed to exist. In Hazaribagh attempts are being made by the local Mica Mining Association to develop mica deposits on more advanced lines and to determine whether it would be possible to continue work to greater depths than the abandoned surface workings have yet reached. The Chaibassa Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held in January 1913 and was visited by about 15,000 people daily.

Working of the Indian Factories Act.

[Report on working of Indian Factories Act, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, for 1912. Statistics of British India, Part I—Industrial.]

Number of Factories and System of Work.

269. There were 26 factories in the Province at the close of the year against 31 at close of preceding year. The average daily number of persons employed was 23,722, of whom 21,371 were adult males. In four factories work was carried on by means of "shifts," in 18 under the system of a midday stoppage, and in four under other arrangements. The Sunday holiday is observed in 18 factories; Sunday or a substituted day in one factory; while seven factories are exempted under various sections of the Act.

Inspections.

270. Inspections were made in nine factories once, in ten twice, in two thrice, and in five not at all.

General Health of Operatives.

271. During the year the general health of operatives was good, and no epidemics were reported.

Sanitary Arrangements and Quarters for Operatives.

272. The general sanitary condition and ventilation of factories was satisfactory. The Septic Tank installation at the East Indian Railway Works at Jamalpur was found in good order on all occasions; and the work of constructing a Septic Tank at the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Kalimati was taken in hand during the year. Except in certain sugar factories in the Muzaffarpur and Saran districts the ordinary hand service latrines and urinals are reported to have been maintained in an efficient and cleanly manner. Most of the factories in outlying districts provide quarters for operatives.

Water-supply.

273. The usual source of water-supply is wells. No complaints with regard to water-supply were made during the year. In the East Indian Railway Works at Jamalpur an installation for filtered water was in course of erection

during the year; and Messrs. Tata had already made arrangements for supplying filtered water for all their workmen at the Iron and Steel Works at Kalimati.

Wages and General Condition of Operatives.

274. The general condition of operatives was good; and there was no appreciable variation in the wages paid to the different classes of labour in the Province.

Employment of Women and Children.

275. The daily average number of female adults employed was 1,880, that of boys 366, and that of girls 105. The women employed by the Tata Iron and Steel Works, and the women and children employed at the Kumerdubi Engineering Works, the Gulfabari Brick and Tile Works and the Sugarcane Works in Bihar are exempted from the restrictions of the Act. No cases of irregular employment were found during the year.

Fencing of Machinery.

276. Machinery is, as a rule, well fenced. There were no accidents due to defective fencing during the year.

Accidents.

277. The number of accidents reported during the year was 122, of which one was fatal, 38 were classed as serious, and 83 as minor. The fatal accident took place in the Peninsular American Tobacco Company's Works at Monghyr, where a man was run over by a trolly and killed.

Prosecutions, Fires and Strikes.

278. There were no prosecutions, fires, or strikes during the year.

Trade.

[Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial.]

I.—FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE.

Foreign Trade.

279. The value of sea-borne trade was Rs. 31,71,196 or 31·71 lakhs in 1912-13 against Rs. 33 lakhs in 1911-12, showing a decrease of 1·29 lakhs or nearly 3·9 per cent. The trade is an export one, and consists chiefly of the shipment of rice.

The extent to which the export trade of the Province is distributed amongst its three ports will be apparent from the following figures in rupees.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore	12,72,426	10,18,919
Cuttack	18,86,546	18,32,824
Puri	1,41,194	3,19,453

Articles exported.

280. The articles in the export trade and their values are given below :—

	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grain and Pulses—		
Rice not in husk	32,99,342	31,57,350
Other sorts	...	4,900
Dyeing and tanning materials—		
Other sorts	824	859
Raw materials—		
Seeds—Jinjili	...	7,587
Total ...	33,00,166	31,71,196

The total quantity of rice and paddy exported to foreign ports was 24,244 tons against 24,466 tons in 1911-12. The decrease is attributed to the small demand for rice in the Colombo and Mauritius markets during the year 1912-13. The explanation offered for the similar decrease last year was an increased demand in other provinces ; but this year there has been a simultaneous contraction both in foreign and coasting trade. The shipments go to Ceylon and Mauritius, and in 1912-13 were distributed as follows :—

	Ceylon.		Mauritius.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Cuttack	123,463	8,44,198	131,942	9,88,626
Balasore	136,886	9,25,660	13,575	92,400
Puri	79,022	3,19,453	...	...
Total ...	339,371	20,89,311	145,517	1,081,026

II.—FRONTIER TRADE.

Nepal.

281. The trans-frontier trade of Bihar and Orissa, which is exclusively with Nepal, is steadily on the increase. Taken as a whole, India sends Nepal manufactured articles in exchange for raw material and food-grains. The total value of the trade during the year 1912-13 was Rs. 455·03 lakhs. The figure shows an increase of Rs. 77·3 lakhs or about 20·4 per cent. over the total value of the preceding year. The value stated is exclusive of the movements of treasure, the registration of which is defective ; but as imports are more than double exports it is obvious that there must be a large influx of Indian money into Nepal to adjust the balance.

Imports.

282. The aggregate value of the imports rose from Rs. 259·76 lakhs to Rs. 322·31 lakhs, showing an increase of 24 per cent. The leading commodities which Bihar and Orissa receives from Nepal are agricultural and pastoral products, *viz.*, food-grains, animals (live), hides and skins, jute, oilseeds and *ghi*. Of the food-grains (including pulse) linseed and raw jute account for 58 per cent. and animals and hides and skins for 24·5 per cent. of the total imports. Rice is the largest item of importation, representing 33·2 per cent. of the total imports, the value of which amounted to Rs. 107·2 lakhs against Rs. 101·8 lakhs of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 5·4 lakhs or 5·3 per cent. The importation of live animals shows an improvement of 17·5 per cent. and hides and skin 90 per cent. The import of jute was 552,174 maunds against 347,218 maunds of the previous year, showing an increase of 59 per cent., the advance in value being 91·1 per cent. Under oilseeds, linseed, and rapeseed are most important, linseed showing a decrease of 28·5 per cent. in quantity and 36·8 per cent. in value ; the decrease in rapeseed is 1·9 per cent. in quantity though the value of the article increased by 0·5 per cent.

Exports.

283. The total value of exports amounted to Rs. 132·71 lakhs against Rs. 117·92 lakhs of last year, showing an increase of 12·5 per cent. The chief items of export are cotton yarn and piece-goods, mostly of foreign origin, the transactions in which improved by 4·26 lakhs or by 10 per cent. Other items of export are metals and manufactures of metals, showing an increase of 41 per cent. The exports of grain and pulse improved by 42·8 per cent., sugar 3·7 per cent., petroleum 46 per cent., spices 5·1 per cent., salt 20 per cent., tobacco 66 per cent., and stationery 10·3 per cent.

III.—COASTING TRADE.

Coasting Trade.

284. The total value of coasting trade aggregated Rs. 57·13 lakhs as compared with Rs. 65·07 lakhs in 1911-12, the decrease being one of 7·94 lakhs or 12·2 per cent. The imports fell from Rs. 32·16 lakhs to Rs. 28·15 lakhs or by 12·4 per cent, and the exports from Rs. 32·91 lakhs to Rs. 28·98 lakhs or by 11·9

per cent. The statement below shows the value of coasting trade in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore. Puri has no coasting trade :—

		Balasore.	Cuttack.
		Rs.	Rs.
Imports—			
Merchandise	Indian ...	19,79,627	1,124
	Foreign ...	8,33,269	960
Treasure	...	...	...
Total ...	...	28,12,896	2,084
Exports—			
Merchandise	Indian ...	28,48,381	26,860
	Foreign ...	335	...
Treasure	...	22,450	...
Total ...	...	28,71,166	26,860

IV.—TRADE BY RAILWAY AND RIVER.

Division and Value of the Trade.

285. The main divisions of this trade and its estimated value are exhibited in the following table :—

Year.	Exports from Bihar and Orissa to other Provinces.	Imports into Bihar and Orissa from other Provinces.	Exports from Bihar and Orissa to Calcutta.	Imports into Bihar and Orissa from Calcutta.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1912-13	254,086,632	26,408,491	107,404,597	10,687,839
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	29,20,23,945	20,63,78,135	13,87,42,334	13,63,50,218

Of the total value of the imports into Bihar and Orissa (Rs. 20·6 crores) some 61·2 per cent. was contributed by the Calcutta trade block, 10·4 per cent. by Bengal excluding Calcutta, 10·2 per cent. by the United Provinces, 3 per cent. by the Central Provinces and Berar, and the remaining 15·2 per cent. by other provinces. Of the total exports of Rs. 29 crores some 47·3 per cent. went to Calcutta, 22·5 per cent. to Bengal excluding Calcutta, 11·1 per cent. to the United Provinces, 3·1 per cent. to the Central Provinces and Berar, 3·2 per cent. to the Punjab, and the remaining 12·8 per cent. to other provinces.

Imports.

286. The principal articles of import from Bengal including Calcutta were cotton manufactures (Rs. 7·5 crores), metals and manufactures thereof (Rs. 2·6 crores), sugar (Rs. 92·6 lakhs), railway plant and rolling stock (Rs. 82·2 lakhs), oils, chiefly kerosine (Rs. 77·9 lakhs), salt (Rs. 70·8 lakhs), gunny bags and cloth (Rs. 43·5 lakhs), and spices (Rs. 40·3 lakhs) ; from the United Provinces, grain and pulse (Rs. 91·8 lakhs), oilseeds (Rs. 18 lakhs), sugar (Rs. 9·1 lakhs), and opium (Rs. 3·4 lakhs); from the Central Provinces and Berar, cotton twist and yarn of Indian manufacture (Rs. 25·4 lakhs), *lac* (Rs. 8 lakhs), Railway materials (Rs. 4·5 lakhs), and *ghi* (Rs. 2·5 lakhs).

Exports.

287. The principal exports from Bihar and Orissa to Bengal, including Calcutta, were coal and coke (Rs. 4·1 crores), grain and pulse (Rs. 2·8 crores), oilseeds (Rs. 2·2 crores), raw jute (Rs. 2 crores), *lac* (Rs. 82·2 lakhs), Railway materials (Rs. 33·9 lakhs), and indigo (Rs. 2·1 lakhs); to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, coal and coke (Rs. 94·4 lakhs), grain and pulse (Rs. 56·5

lakhs), sugar (Rs. 53·8 lakhs), tobacco (Rs. 26·1 lakhs), Railway materials (Rs. 18·4 lakhs), cotton, raw (Rs. 16·4 lakhs), and *lac* (Rs. 16·2 lakhs); to the Central Provinces and Berar, sugar (Rs. 25·2 lakhs) and Indian silk, raw (Rs. 22·2 lakhs).

Internal Trade.

288. For the purpose of estimating internal trade by rail the Province is divided into four blocks known as the Patna City, Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur blocks. The trade between those blocks during the year under report is estimated at 27,235,732 maunds of goods. It consists chiefly of food-grains, sugar, stone and other building and Railway material, timber, metallic ores, coal and coke.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Establishment.

Administrative Changes.

289. The new Government of Bihar and Orissa was formed with effect from the 1st April 1912, and two Chief Engineers and Secretaries were appointed in the Public Works Department as a tentative measure for five years, one for the Roads and Buildings Branch and the other for the Irrigation and Marine Branch. These posts were filled by Messrs. E. R. Gardiner and T. Butler, respectively. Mr. H. Wardle was appointed Under-Secretary, Roads and Buildings, from the 27th July 1912 and Mr. L. M. Priday was appointed Under-Secretary, Irrigation and Marine, on the 14th May 1912. Mr. Butler retired from Government service on the 7th August 1912 and was succeeded by Mr. M. H. Arnott, who officiated as Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Irrigation and Marine Branch up to the 21st October 1912. From the 22nd October the appointment was filled by Mr. C. A. White, who continued in charge until the close of the year. The office of the Director of Works was abolished with the close of the financial year 1911-12, and Mr. W. Sweet made over charge of his duties to the Superintending Engineer, Western Circle.

A new Circle of superintendence, styled the "Eastern Circle," was formed with effect from 1st April 1912, comprising the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions with headquarters at Bankipore. A new temporary Division named the Bankipore Special Works Division was added towards the close of the year in connection with the works required for the formation of the new Capital. The Bhagalpur Division was detached from the Northern Circle of Bengal and the Patna Division was newly formed from the Patna and Bankipore Sub-Divisions of the Eastern Sone Division, excluding five miles of the Patna Canal and the Government House at Chajjubagh.

The principal works in the Ranchi Special Works Division having nearly reached completion the Division was abolished in November and the unfinished works were made over to the Chota Nagpur Division. A temporary Division was formed with headquarters at Hazaribagh, with effect from the 1st December 1912, to relieve the Chota Nagpur Division, the works in which had become too numerous to be supervised efficiently by a single Officer.

The Sambalpur Division, comprising the Roads and Buildings in the Sambalpur and Angul districts, was transferred to the Western Circle from the Orissa Circle, with effect from the 1st April 1912.

In November 1912 the Angul and Phulbani Sub-Divisions were transferred to the Jajpur Division in the Orissa Circle, the Singhbhum Sub-Division of the Chota Nagpur Division was transferred to the Sambalpur Division, and a new temporary sub-division was formed at Ramgarh in the Chota Nagpur Division for the construction of a bridge over the Damodar River.

Architect.

290. In order to meet the heavy work in the Architect's office in connection with the planning and designing of buildings for the new Capital at Bankipore an application was made to the Government of India for the appointment of a trained Assistant Architect for Bihar and Orissa. The sanction has since been received and steps are being taken to secure a suitable candidate from home.

Buildings.

IMPERIAL WORKS.

Military Works.

291. The dressing and backing of the extended portion of the seawall and the construction of a splinter proof shelter and an observatory tower at Chandipur, all of which were in progress from the previous year, were finished and the erection of a corrugated iron store shed at Chandipur was commenced.

Civil Works—Salt and Opium.

292. Owing to the cessation of opium cultivation the majority of the opium buildings in this Province were transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial list with effect from the 1st April 1913.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

293. Materials were collected for constructing combined Post and Telegraph offices at Monghyr and Hajipur and work was begun on the former. The combined offices at Raxaul and Digwara were almost completed and that at Araria was in progress. Minor improvements were carried out in the Post Offices at Ranchi, Doranda, and Purulia.

Miscellaneous.

294. The Settlement Office at Gaya was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 28,102, and three bungalows, taken over from the Opium Department at Tehta and Gaya, were improved for the use of the Settlement Officers.

In connection with the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Pusa, the culture room built for the Imperial Bacteriologist in the Phipp's Laboratory was provided with necessary pipe fittings, and a masonry drain was constructed at the back of the new clerks' quarters.

In the Nepal Residency the spiral staircase in the back verandah and the coloured tiled floor in the north-west bath-room in the upper storey were finished. The office room of the Resident was provided with iron racks, and materials were collected through the Nepal Darbar for an electric-lighting installation. Quarters for a Hindi writer were built.

The Church at Sambalpur was completed.

A building, formerly used as an office for the Survey Department at Doranda, was converted into an office for the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa.

Inspector.

295. At Dhanbaid a four feet diameter well for use of the Chief Inspector and Inspector of Mines was completed, and quarters for the second clerk and other additional staff of the Mines Department were commenced.

PROVINCIAL WORKS.

Court Buildings.

296. Good progress was made with the new Civil Courts at Cuttack. At Purnea the new Record-room for the Judge's Court was completed, as also was the extension of the Collectorate Record-room at Arrah. Preparations were made for a new Record-room for the Judge's Court at Muzaffarpur and for a new Commissioner's Court at Bankipore. The Munsif's Court at Kendrapara was nearly finished. Various minor additions and improvements to the Court buildings were carried out during the year, the principal being:—Providing teakwood boarded ceilings to the Judge's Court room at Gaya, additions and alterations to the Malkhana room in the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Daltonganj and to the new Collectorate at Balasore, improving the roads in the compounds of the Deputy Commissioner's and Judge's Courts and constructing *pucca* drains round the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Purulia, replacing the existing wooden record racks of the old Balasore Collectorate by iron racks, renewing the roof of the Court building at Bhadrak, additions and alterations to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court, Buxar, and extension of the Munsif's Court at Balasore. A new honorary Magistrate's Court was constructed at Bhabua and preparation was made for constructing Bench Courts at Barh and Khagole and for the extension of the Court building at Bhadrak.

Circuit Houses.

297. Additional out-houses for the Circuit House at Balasore were completed. A motor pit was provided in the compound of the Purulia Circuit House, and the larger room in the Circuit House at Daltonganj was provided with a fireplace.

Excise Buildings.

298. Liquor depôts were constructed at Masrak (Saran), Paru (Muzaffarpur), and Patori (Darbhanga), and materials were collected for warehouses at Phulparas, Benipati, Jainagar and Samastipur in Darbhanga District, and at

Siwan in Saran: Lean-to sheds to accommodate the peons were added to the liquor warehouses. Improvements were made in the Distillery buildings at Pakur, and windows were opened out in the warehouses at Purulia, Dhanbaid, and Balarampur. New quarters were built for the Superintendent at Kochus, and the quarters at Dhanbaid underwent special repairs.

Jails.

299. Work on the construction of a large Central Jail at Monghyr, which had been begun by the Government of Bengal, was put a stop to, pending consideration of the actual requirements of the new Province. Another double-storied barrack in the Chapra Jail was nearly completed during the year and a similar barrack in the Purulia Jail was taken in hand. Preparations were made for constructing a Forms Printing Press in the Gaya Jail. Works of minor importance completed or in progress were additions and alterations to the Female ward of the Ranchi Jail, conversion of the Female ward into a Hajat and the Hajat into the Female ward in the Sambalpur Jail, providing caponiers on the new compound wall of the Bankipore Jail, additions and alterations to the sub-jail at Banka and providing lightning conductors to the Jail buildings at Angul.

Police.

300. Barracks Nos. 3, 4 and 10 for the constables in the old Fort at Nathnagar were completed and the others were in progress. Other works of importance in progress were the construction of Kotwali buildings, and a Town outpost at Gaya, a barrack for the accommodation of 40 Constables and eight Head Constables at Arrah and a Police Hospital at Angul. Quarters were built for the European Inspectors of the Armed Police at Gaya, for three Sub-Inspectors in the old Fort at Nathnagar, and Inspector of Police at Garhwa.

Education.

301. Land was acquired to the south-east of the Patna College for constructing the Patna Collegiate School, Training Schools and College with necessary hostels. Hostels in connection with the schools at Sambalpur and Daltonganj were completed, whilst those at Chaibassa, Balasore, and Gaya made good progress. Materials were collected for a boarding-house for the students of the Training School at Cuttack, and also for a second storey of the new Hindu Hostel for the Ravenshaw College. The construction of a lecture theatre for the same College was finished.

The extension and improvements to the Normal School and hostels at Balasore were commenced towards the end of the year. A start was made with a project for a combined water-supply for the Reformatory School and Central Jail at Hazaribagh. The compound of the Purulia Zila School was demarcated with wire fencing. The work in connection with the building of the Guru Training School was transferred from the Education Department to the Public Works Department. Special repairs, with additions and alterations, were carried out in 20 of these, three new schools were completed, whilst the collection of materials for repairs and the construction of new buildings for the remainder was started.

Medical.

302. A hostel for female students of the Temple Medical School and a sleeping ward in the Lunatic Asylum at Bankipore were completed. A temporary civil dispensary with out-houses and segregation camp was built at Doranda. A pump with a tank and connecting pipes was provided to the Pilgrim Hospital at Puri and the railing in front of the hospital was completed. Mortuaries were built at Sherghatti and Phulbani and one was commenced at Padampur.

Registration.

303. Arrangements were made for the construction of Registration offices at Khurda, Balasore and Belsund, and for adding a verandah to the Registration office at Banki. Venetian shutters and sunshades were provided to the record-room of the Registration office at Dhanbaid.

Monuments and Antiquities.

304. A shelter to protect the inscription of the Asoka pillar at Rampurwa (Champaran) and the extension of the roof over the Asoka inscription at Dhowli Hill were completed. Materials were collected for conserving the Buddhist stupa at Kesaria (Champaran) and work in connection with the preservation of the main temple in the Black Pagoda at Kanarak (Puri) was continued.

Burial-ground.

305. A project was sanctioned for the extension of the Daudpur cemetery in the Muzaffarpur District and some materials collected. The masonry well in the compound of the new cemetery at Balasore was completed.

Residences for Lieutenant-Governor and Government Officials.

306. The following works required in connection with the temporary Government House at Bankipore were completed during the year : construction of a Guest House, electrical and water-supply installations, additions and alterations to the main bulidings, and construction of quarters and stabling for the escort. A residence for His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Puri was commenced during the latter part of the year.

New residences were built for the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division at Ranchi and for the Civil Surgeon at Arrah and a residence for the Commissioner of Tirhut was commenced at Muzaffarpur. Three buildings were acquired at Bankipore for official residences and materials were collected for thorough repairs to them. Sunshades were provided to the Civil Surgeon's residence at Purulia and new servants' quarters were constructed. The construction of residences for the District Judge at Purulia and the Agency Forest Officer at Sambalpur was in progress. Additions and alterations were carried out to district officers' residences at Ranchi and Purulia, and to the Settlement Officer's and Judicial Commissioner's residences at Ranchi. The nurria-tiled roof of the Sub-Divisional Officer's residence at Khunti was replaced by local cement tiles. The third set of quarters for the Deputy Magistrate at Daltonganj and the Sub-Deputy Collector's residence at Jajpur were in progress. Materials were collected for the construction of residences for the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Patna and Sub-Divisional Officer at Angul, and the old Munsifi at Jajpur was converted into a Munsif's residence.

Government Buildings at Ranchi.

307. The temporary Government House with Council Chamber and necessary out-houses and electric-lights and fans was completed and six sets of quarters were built for the Private Secretary's clerical staff. Eighteen sets of quarters—five at Ranchi and thirteen at Doranda—with necessary out-houses were constructed for Secretaries and Heads of Departments. Buildings for accommodating two Registrars started in the previous year were completed. Six Anglo-Indian married clerks' quarters in one block and eight bachelors' quarters in another were built at Doranda. The construction of seven blocks of four quarters, type A, and 29 blocks of four quarters, type B, for Indian married clerks begun last year was completed. At Hinu, about a mile from Doranda, four blocks or 16 sets of B type quarters for Indian married clerks, 14 C type quarters for married, and 28 blocks of quarters for bachelors to provide accommodation for 360 clerks were also constructed.

The conversion of the building at Doranda (Ranchi), originally constructed for the Police Training College, into Secretariat offices was completed, sheds were constructed in the compound for chaprasis, chaukidars, sweepers and stabling provided for bicycles, carriages and motor-cars.

The Police Training College and the Settlement and Survey offices transferred from Ranchi were accommodated in existing buildings at Hazaribagh, namely, the old Mess House and the Priory, and in temporary barracks built for the purpose. Out-houses were converted into stables, cook-sheds built, and several additions and thorough repairs were carried out to adapt the buildings to this purpose.

Capital Works at Bankipore.

308. Bricks were manufactured. The *kachcha* road from the village of Sagaddi to Bankipore which runs through the land acquired for the New Capital was metalled for a service road. A standing camp was constructed for the accommodation of Government officials attending the Council Meetings. For the sittings of the Legislative Council the large central hall on the first floor of the Patna College was converted into a Council Chamber with electric-lights and fans.

Public Works Department Buildings.

309. Quarters with office and godown for the Sectional Officers at Boad and Kantilo were under construction and arrangement was made for the construction of an office and quarters for the Sub-Overseer at Basta. The work of remodelling the Public Works Department Sub-Divisional Officer's residences, office and godown at Laheria Serai was taken in hand and almost completed when the year closed.

Miscellaneous Works.

310. Arrangement was made for the construction of an office building for the Agency Forest Officer at Sambalpur, and quarters for two Overseers and one

clerk of the Agricultural station at Bidhyadharpur. Quarters were built for the Hospital Assistant attached to the Agricultural College at Sabour, and the roof of the Rohtas Inspection Bungalow was remodelled.

The opium office at Bankipore was converted into a combined office of the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, and the Executive Engineer, Patna Division—this was subsequently made over to, and is still occupied by, the office of the Board of Revenue.

311. A sum of Rs. 15,600 was contributed by the Maharani of Hatwa for additional accommodation for Hindu students in the Patna College hostel, and arrangement was made for starting the work. Special repairs were carried out to the Boiler Inspector's quarters at Bhaga. **Contribution Works.**

Communications.

312. The short length of road joining the Cuttack-Sambalpur road to the Ferry Ghât at Noapatna in the Cuttack District was nearly completed during the year. **Roads.**

All works, with the exception of the acquisition of the land on the Khalsa section of the Cuttack-Sambalpur Road, were completed.

Collection of metal to widen the metalling on the portion of the Bankipore-Dinapore road lying between the Canal bridge and the Dinapore Cantonment was taken up, the estimated cost of the whole project being Rs. 21,166.

The road from Chaibassa to Jaintagarh, 36 miles in length, belonging to the District Road Committee of Singhbhum, was provincialised during the year.

An estimate was sanctioned for increasing the width of the metalling of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road, first section, within the town of Ranchi, from 16 to 30 feet, and collection of metal was in progress at the end of the year. This and some other roads in Ranchi were treated with oil as a preventive against dust.

A rough project to establish through communication by a good road between Bankipore (the permanent headquarters of the Local Government) and the Orissa districts was administratively approved. The alignment proposed is from Bankipore through Gaya to Dobhi and thence by the Grand Trunk Road up to Burhi; from there *viâ* the Burhi-Hazaribagh road to Ranchi, and on through Chaibassa to the borders of the Singhbhum District at Jaintagarh, from which place the road passes through the Feudatory State of Keonjhur to Vyas Sarobar in the Cuttack District in Orissa.

The final alignment between Bankipore and Gaya has not yet been determined, but the remainder of the project includes the following works:—

(1) Improvements to the metalling and flanks of the Burhi Section of the Grand Trunk Road, miles 268-248, and the Burhi-Hazaribagh road, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 11,843 was sanctioned and collection of metal was commenced.

(2) The construction of a bridge over the Damodar River at Ramgarh on the Ranchi-Hazaribagh road, the piers, abutments, and approaches of which were well in hand at the end of the year.

(3) The provision of a causeway over the Ranchi and a bridge over the Tajna River in the 16th and 20th miles of the first section of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road.

(4) Improvements to the existing bridges and culverts, and the construction of a bridge over the Harnai River, on the Bandgaon-Hessadih Section of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road.

(5) The re-alignment and the re-grading of the length from Hessadih to Tebo of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road, including improvements to bridges and culverts and the construction of bridges over the Tebo River and three other nullahs. Earthwork and collection of soling and metal were taken in hand on this length.

(6) The construction of bridges over the Nakti, Karanj, and Bamni Nullahs on the Tebo-Chakradharpur Section of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road.

(7) The widening of the existing metal surface of 12 feet of the Chakradharpur-Chaibassa Section of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road, and improvement of the bridges and culverts thereon. The collection of materials was commenced.

(8) Metalling the unmetalled length of nearly 31 miles of the Chaibassa-Jaintgarh road, recently brought on to the books of the Public Works Department; improving the bridges and culverts, and the construction of Inspection Bungalows and Rest-sheds.

(9) The construction of a bridge over the Baiturni River, which forms the boundary between Singhbhum and the Keonjhur State, half of the cost of which will be borne by the State.

Bridges and Causeways.

313. In connection with the improvement of through communication between Bankipore and Cuttack an estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,70,083, was sanctioned for the construction of a steel girder bridge of 12 spans of 60 feet each, with masonry piers and abutments over the Damodar River at Ramgarh in the 30th mile of the Ranchi-Hazaribagh road. Good progress was made with the masonry work and approaches before the close of the year.

To replace the old masonry bridge in the 250th mile of the Grand Trunk Road, which was carried away by floods in June 1911, a start was made with the construction of a screw pile bridge of 5 spans of 150 feet at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,16,945 and the approaches and abutments were well in hand at the end of the year.

Work was commenced on the construction of a bridge of 4 spans of 30 feet at Kita in the 44th mile of the Ranchi-Purulia road at a cost of Rs. 21,975 to replace the existing causeway which is dangerous to traffic during the rains.

The construction of a bridge over the Sivajor Nullah, which separates British territory in the district of Sambalpur from the Rairakhol State, was undertaken as a contribution work.

Out of the eight old bridges on the Raipur-Sambalpur road requiring remodelling two were taken in hand and were in progress; whilst materials for the remainder were under collection.

Two causeways on the Jharsuguda-Bhosma road, one on the 3rd and the other on the 4th mile, were completed during the year.

The three causeways over the Bhimkhaj, Hatibari, and Kayakud Nullahs on the Khalsa Section of the Cuttack-Sambalpur road, which were under construction, were completed.

Bungalows.

314. The construction of the following Inspection Bungalows were in progress during the year:—

Chotopaloo on the Ranchi-Hazaribagh road, Telibund, Bagnuddy and Karady on the Cuttack-Sonepur road, and Purnacote on the Angul-Tickerpara road.

A 4′ diameter *pucca* well was constructed in the compound of the Inspection Bungalow at Maidharpur on the Cuttack-Sambalpur road during the year.

Supplies of furniture and crockery were made to some Inspection Bungalows in the Orissa and Western Circles in which they were deficient.

Roadside Lands.

315. Sanction was given to the retention of the temporary ballast siding of the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway along the flanks of the Grand Trunk Road at Sasaram for a further period of one year from the 15th May 1912.

Certain concessions were granted to Mr. W. R. Radice permitting the use of the flanks of the Bagodar-Saraiya and Bagodar-Hazaribagh roads and the bridges thereon for the construction of a light railway to Hazaribagh projected by him.

Arboriculture.

316. The existing nurseries were maintained throughout the year, and a fair number of young trees planted out.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Protective Works.

317. The work of protecting the right bank of the River Ganges in front of the Civil Courts, the residences of the District Judge and the quarters for the Principal of the Bihar School of Engineering at Bankipore was completed at a cost of Rs. 16,029.

Administrative approval was also accorded to the work of protecting the bank of the same river in front of the Training School and Temple Medical School at Bankipore.

Electric-supply.

318. Three electrical firms—Messrs. Crompton & Co., the General Electric Company (India), Ld., and Messrs. A. V. Gifkins & Co.—applied for licenses, under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), to supply electrical energy in Patna and Bankipore, including the area of the New Capital; their applications were under consideration.

Sanitary improvements.

319. With the establishment of the temporary headquarters of the Local Government at Ranchi (Doranda), street-lighting, sanitary and conservancy arrangements, and water-supply devolved on the Public Works Department, but on the formation of the Doranda Station Committee the Public Works Department was relieved of the same with the exception of the water-supply.

A plot of land in the village of Bankipore-Jaibar, in the district of Patna, on which was situated a *basti* in which plague is of annual occurrence, was acquired to improve the sanitary condition of the station of Bankipore.

Water-supply.

320. In connection with the combined water-supply scheme of the new Civil Station and the existing towns of Patna and Bankipore sanction was accorded to the sinking of two "Experimental and Observation Wells," within the area acquired for the New Capital at Bankipore, and the work was in progress.

Railways.

Administration.

321. The main lines of railways in the Province, which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council and constructed under the Indian Railways Act, are under the direct control and administration of the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board). Tramways or light railways which have been constructed under the Tramways Act are subject to a certain measure of control by the Government of Bihar and Orissa and are detailed below:—

	Gauge.	Mileage.
(1) Bukhtiarpur-Bihar Light Railway ...	2′ 6″	33·00
(2) Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway	2′ 6″	23·83
(3) Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway	2′ 6″	60·50
		117·33

Additions to Mileage.

322. During the year the open mileage was increased as follows:—

Standard gauge (5′ 6″).

East Indian Railway—

	Miles.
Prodhankhunta to Pathardih link	9·59

Metre gauge (3′ 3⅜″).

Tirhut State Railway—

Raghupur to Pertabganj	4·43
Bagaha to Gandak bridge, East Bank	1·11
Dhang to Bairagnia	4·36
Samastipur to Roserah	18·01

Bengal and North-Western Railway—

	Miles.
Bagaha bridge and approaches	4·13
Thawe to chain 160·630 between Jalalpur and Taria Sujan station	12·81
	44·85
	54·44

With these additions the open mileage in the Province on the 1st April 1913 was as follows:—

	Miles.
Standard gauge	1,667·34
Metre "	1,143·16
2′ 6″ "	221·94
	3,032·44

Lines under Construction.

323. The following lines were under construction at the close of the year:—

5′ 6″ Gauge.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway—

	Miles.
Mohuda to Jamuni	12·02
Jamuni to mile 24·02	12·00
	24·02

3′ 3⅜″ Gauge.

Bengal and North-Western Railway—

Sonepur to Dighwara...	12·83
Tirhut State Railway—	
Roserah to Khageria	36·19
	49·02

2′ 6″ Gauge.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway—

Ranchi-Lohardaga	42·83
	115·87

Lines sanctioned for Construction.

324. The construction on the 5′ 6″ gauge by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway of the Second Section of the Bokharo-Ramgarh Extension from mile 12 to mile 24 was sanctioned during the year under review.

Surveys completed.

325. The following surveys were completed during the year 1912:—

	Gauge.	Mile.
By the Bengal and North-Western Railway—		
Sonepur to Dighwara	3′ 3⅜″	12·83
By the East Indian Railway—		
Gaya to Sherghati	5′ 6″	22·01

Surveys sanctioned.

326. No new surveys were sanctioned during the year under review.

Damage by Floods.

327. Owing to the westward incursion of the Kosi River the Raghupur-Purtabganj Ghât Section of the Tirhut State Railway was submerged by flood in places and had to be closed to traffic from the 10th September to the 1st October 1912.

328. A collision took place at Bhadrak station, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, on the 14th February 1912, between 19 Down passenger train and an engine shunting in the yard. Five Railway servants and three passengers were injured and the rolling-stock was considerably damaged. **Accidents.**

No. 554 Up and No. 549 Down pilgrim trains collided at Sakhigopal station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on the 17th July 1912 owing to the latter having been wrongly admitted on to the line already occupied by the former; 24 passengers and two Railway servants were injured.

329. A bridge of thirteen 150 feet spans, one 100 feet span and one 200 feet span over the Gandak River at Bagaha on the Bagaha branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and a bridge of fifteen 100 feet spans over the Bagmati River at Dhang on the Samastipur-Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj loop of the Tirhut State Railway were completed during the year 1912. **Miscellaneous Important Matters.**

Canals—Irrigation and Navigation.

[Administration Report of Irrigation Works for the year 1912-13. Statistics of British India, Part III—Commercial Services.]

330. The transactions of the Irrigation Department for the year 1912-13 are shown in the following statement, so far as they relate to works of Irrigation and Navigation. Works which afford protection from flood or which facilitate drainage are reviewed separately and are not noticed in this report:— **Capital and Revenue Accounts.**

Capital Account.

Heads.	Amount of Construction estimate.	Expenditure during 1912-13.	Expenditure to end of 1912-13.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1913.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works—				
Direct charges	79,43,794	6,67,705	71,81,967	7,61,827
Indirect charges	2,13,615	22,212	1,96,513	17,102
Total ...	*81,57,409	6,89,917	73,78,480	7,78,929
Major Irrigation Works—				
Direct charges	5,22,40,917	47,567	5,21,38,487	1,02,430
Indirect charges	15,22,236	950	15,23,640	—1,404
Total ...	5,37,63,153	48,517	5,36,62,127	1,01,026
Minor Works and Navigation—				
Direct charges	50,59,345	...	50,59,345	...
Indirect charges	1,34,539	...	1,34,539	...
Total ...	51,93,884	...	51,93,884	...

* A third revised estimate of the Tribeni Canal project has been submitted to the Government of India for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Revenue Accounts.

Heads.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total working expenses.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation * Works ...	23,26,159	12,63,256	1,07,823	13,71,079	9,55,080
Minor Works and Navigation—					
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	26,534	66,937	3,311	70,248	—43,714
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	3,604	2,639	...	2,639	965

The classification of the works dealt with in this review is as follows:—

Classification of Irrigation and Navigation Works.

331. *Account* 35.—*Protective Irrigation Works.*—The works comprised in this class are the Tribeni and Dhaka Canals for which projects were sanctioned in the year 1900-01. The Tribeni Canal is approaching completion. The Dhaka Canal has been completed and is in operation. Both are intended only for irrigation and do not admit of navigation. A third revised estimate of the Tribeni Canal, amounting to Rs. 78,49,661, including indirect charges, has been submitted to the Government of India for the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State. The upper half of the canal was in operation, as in the previous year, and water was supplied for irrigation from all the distributaries completed up to the 33rd mile. Some water was also given free of cost from the 33rd to the 49th mile, where the distributaries had not been constructed. The villagers seem anxious to obtain water for their rice crops at the present rate of Rs. 2 an acre. It is expected that the main canal will be completed by the end of 1913-14, when the capital account will be closed. The revenue account is shown under head "42," which is a divided head, half Provincial and half Imperial, the interest charges being wholly Imperial. The revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,09,191, for the Dhaka Canal, was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Works) in their letter No. 644I., dated the 20th May 1905. The construction estimate of this canal was closed from the 31st March 1908 and a schedule of sanctioned works which were either incomplete or not begun on 1st April 1908 was sanctioned by the Government of India. The date for the completion of these works originally fixed at 31st March 1910 was subsequently extended to 31st March 1912; further extensions to the 31st March 1913 and again to 31st March 1914 were necessary owing to the construction of certain works having to be postponed until irrigation developed.

Account 49.—*Major Works.*—In these are included the Orissa and the Sone Canals. These canals are constructed for irrigation and navigation. The original capital accounts have been closed and all present capital outlay is charged against the head "43—Minor Works and Navigation." The Revenue Account is shown under the head "42—Major Works—Working Expenses." Both these heads are now equally divided between Provincial and Imperial.

Account 43.—*Minor Works and Navigation.*—(I) The works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are the Saran Canals for irrigation and the Orissa Coast Canal for navigation. The Saran Canals have been closed since the 1st April 1894. Forty-five miles of the Orissa Coast Canal are in the Presidency of Bengal and 84¾ miles in the Province of Bihar and Orissa. As in the previous year this report treats of the whole canal.

* Inclusive of the Dhaka and the Tribeni Canals.

(II) There are no works in this Province for which only Revenue accounts are kept.

(III) There is one work for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, *viz.*, the Madhuban (Teur) Canal in the Gandak Circle which was constructed for irrigation only.

The transactions of the year for each of the above works are briefly stated in the following summary compiled by circles of superintendence :—

ORISSA CIRCLE.

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS (PRODUCTIVE.)

Orissa Canals.

Capital Account.

332. The expenditure (direct charges) debited to the capital account of the Orissa Canals during the year was Rs. 33,027. The total capital outlay for direct charges to the end of the year stands at Rs. 2,62,45,994.

Works in Progress.

333. During the year the following works were in progress or completed :— On the High Level Canal one minor distributary was completed and two were in progress. On the Jajpur Canal one minor distributary was in progress. On the Kendrapara Canal the extensions of two distributaries were completed. On the Machgong Canal two minor distributaries were completed and one was in progress; one new distributary was nearly completed, and the extension of another was in progress. On the Taldanda Canal the extension of a distributary was completed and that of another was in progress. The work of raising the flood embankment of the Pattamundi Canal from the 27th mile to the end (49th mile) which was about three-fourths completed at the end of the previous year was continued. About seven-eighths of the work had been done at the end of the year under review. The construction of permanent outlets in the banks of the Pattamundi and Gobri extension canals and their distributaries was in progress, and about half of the work was completed.

The work of (1) widening and raising the crest of the right bank of the Jajpur Canal and (2) raising the crest of the Bara Kharsua left embankment, 3 feet above high flood level of the year 1907, were taken in hand during the year and about half the work was done on the former and three-quarters on the latter.

Some materials were collected for the construction of an office building for the Executive Engineer, Brahmini-Byturni Division.

Length of Distributaries.

334. During the year nearly 20·29 miles of distributaries and minor channels were added, chiefly on the Taldanda, Machgong, and Kendrapara Canals.

Rainfall.

335. The average rainfall of the year at the 13 recording stations on the Orissa Canals was 54·45 inches against 53·01 inches in 1911-12, and 68·34 inches in 1910-11. It was well distributed, 38·57 inches falling between July and October. In some parts of the Brahmini-Byturni Division, however, the rainfall was untimely and scanty and in consequence the crops on unleased fields suffered. A cyclonic storm passed over the Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore districts on the night of the 31st October, causing damage to the *sarad* crop then in flower.

Irrigation.

336. The area irrigated during the year was 276,414 acres against 279,225 acres in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the seasonable rainfall. The amount that fell due for water-rates during the year was Rs. 4,25,617, of which Rs. 11 only was outstanding at the close of the year after remitting or writing off Rs. 1,609.

Although the area under lease decreased during the year there was an increase in revenue due to water-rates having been raised with effect from the commencement of the Kharif season for new leases.

Navigation Receipts.

337. The receipts from the navigation tolls on the Orissa Canals were Rs. 64,959 against Rs. 73,690 in previous year. The decrease occurred on the Taldanda and the H. L. Canal, Range I.

Financial Results.

338. The Revenue and Working expenses (direct and indirect) during the year were Rs. 5,35,949 and Rs. 4,82,472, respectively, against Rs. 5,36,615 and Rs. 4,36,969 of the previous year, the result being a net revenue of Rs. 53,477 against Rs. 99,646 of the preceding year.

The decrease in revenue, as compared with last year, is due to an increase in establishment charges. This increase is apparent only and not real; as in the previous year part of the establishment charges of this Province were allocated by the Accountant-General to Bengal.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Orissa Coast Canal.

339. The Orissa Coast canal lies partly within the Presidency of Bengal and partly within the Province of Bihar and Orissa. The Ballyghai drain, the Sarpai drainage sluice and its channel leading into the Rasulpur River from Range III, the Bhaitgur Lock, 27 miles of Range III, and seven miles of the Contai Branch canal constitute the canal works within the Presidency of Bengal. Nine miles of Range III, Ranges IVA, IVB and V, a total length of 84¾ miles, lie in the Bihar and Orissa Province. As the capital cost of the canal has not yet been divided up between the two provinces, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, the report for the year under review is written for the whole of the Orissa Coast canal system as was done in the previous year.

There was no outlay chargeable to the capital account of the canal during the year. The total capital outlay (direct charges) to end of the year amounted to Rs. 43,72,462.

The gross receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect) were Rs. 24,834 and Rs. 66,909 against Rs. 25,061 and Rs. 59,820 of the preceding year, of which Rs. 16,346 and Rs. 16,694 were respectively the revenue and expenditure of the portion of the canal lying in the Presidency of Bengal.

SONE CIRCLE.

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Sone Canals.

Capital Account.

340. Under head "43—Minor Works and Navigation" the work of acquiring the Lalganj village channel and converting it into a minor distributary was in progress. More than half the work was done by the end of the year. A revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,537, was sanctioned in February 1913. The total capital outlay (direct charges) up to end of 1912-13 was Rs. 2,58,91,493, of which Rs. 14,540 represented the expenditure of the year.

Rainfall.

341. The average rainfall of the 12 stations in the three divisions was 33·33 inches, as compared with averages of 45·36 and 53·65 inches in the years 1910-11 and 1911-12, respectively. The deficiency in the rainfall was marked, and in consequence the supply in the Sone River was very short at the end of October, being only about 2,500 cusecs, against 4,360 cusecs required.

Irrigation.

342. The area irrigated during the year was 653,600 acres against 505,333 acres in the preceding year. The increase is due to the scanty rainfall of the year and the cessation of the monsoon during the latter part of the season which brought in a large number of season leases, and these contributed in no small degree to the increase in the total area irrigated.

The demand for water-rates falling due during the year amounted to Rs. 16,26,834, and the whole of the amount was realised before the close of the year, Rs. 1,256 only being remitted or written off.

Navigation.

343. The navigation receipts during the year were Rs. 19,911 against Rs. 24,225 of the previous year and an average of Rs. 20,346 of the previous five years. There was a diminution of boat traffic on the Arrah canal during the year under review, due to some of the goods being diverted from the canal to the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway.

344. The gross receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect) were Rs. 17,16,429 and Rs. 8,20,190 against Rs. 16,91,628 and Rs. 7,05,032 of the preceding year, giving a net revenue of Rs. 8,96,239 against Rs. 9,86,596 of the previous year. The increase in the gross receipt is chiefly due to the area irrigated being more than that of the previous year. The apparent decrease in net revenue is due to different allocation of establishment charges of the previous year 1911-12. **Financial Results.**

GANDAK CIRCLE.

PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

345. The expenditure (direct charges) on the Tribeni Canal was Rs. 6,65,534 and on the Dhaka Canal Rs. 2,171. The progress made with these canals up to 31st March 1913 was as follows :— **Tribeni and Dhaka Canals.**

TRIBENI CANAL.

The excavation of the main canal up to the 62nd mile was practically completed except some river crossings which had to be made up. The work was in progress when the year closed. All the distributaries from head down to 33rd mile were completed except the Chowterwa distributary and irrigation was carried out from all these distributaries. The estimates for almost all the distributaries below the 33rd mile were sanctioned, but owing to the land not having been made over to this Department early in the working season satisfactory progress was not made with the works. The masonry works were completed with the exception of one aqueduct at the 62nd mile of the canal. The training works in connection with the Mason Syphon were nearing completion when the year closed. The construction of a local drainage syphon at Harpatbeni in the 60th mile was under consideration.

The claims of the contractors, Messrs. Burn & Co. and the Bengal Stone Company, Limited, against Government in connection with the contract for the Tribeni Canal, which were referred to arbitration in the previous year, were closed during the year under review. Awards, amounting to Rs. 58,647 and Rs. 2,40,369, were granted in favour of the Bengal Stone Company and Messrs. Burn & Co., respectively.

As in the previous year the canal was opened for irrigation down to the 33rd mile and water was supplied for irrigation from all the distributaries completed up to that limit. The supply of water was given free of cost from the 33rd to the 49th mile. There was considerable demand of canal water for *kharif* crops, the rainfall being below the normal. There was no demand during the hot weather months, as at present hardly any cultivation takes place during this season in the tracts concerned, excepting a little of *boro* paddy. There was some demand for canal water in the beginning of the *rabi* season, but this stopped when rain fell in the latter part of November. The total area irrigated during the year was 26,625 acres against 20,313 acres in the previous year. The amount realised on account of water-rates was Rs. 52,176 against Rs. 36,932 in the previous year, the increase being due to the increase in the areas irrigated.

The amount spent on maintenance was Rs. 26,852, exclusive of establishment and the total expenditure, including establishment and indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 48,605 against receipts Rs. 52,097, a net revenue of Rs. 3,492 against a net loss of Rs. 1,434 in the preceding year. This does not include interest on capital which remains an Imperial charge.

DHAKA CANAL.

The construction estimate of the Dhaka Canal project was closed on the 31st March 1908. Some minor works, such as village channels, cattle crossings, etc., and other extensions and improvements were in progress. The only works still remaining to be constructed are permanent outlets. The gross receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect) of the canal were Rs. 21,684 and Rs. 19,812 against Rs. 8,395 and Rs. 23,505 in the preceding year, the result being a net revenue of Rs. 1,872 against a

deficit of Rs. 15,110. Taking into account the charges for interest on capital expenditure, amounting to Rs. 19,381 for the year 1912-13, the net loss for the year amounts to Rs. 17,509 against Rs. 33,794, the loss of the previous year. The demand for canal water during the *kharif* season was high on account of scanty rainfall. The demand during the hot weather season was at first fair, but decreased owing to heavy rainfall at the end of April and May. The total area irrigated during the year was 12,217 acres against 3,619 acres of the preceding year.

Minor Works and Navigation.

[Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.]

Saran Canals.

346. The Saran Canals come under this head. They are 19 miles * in length, and have practically remained closed since 1894. The canals were opened and closed occasionally on the application of the Hathwa Raj and of the several factory managers who paid for the cost of making the necessary dams, etc.

[Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.]

Teur (Madhuban Canal).

347. The Teur (Madhuban) Canal is the only work of this class. It is 6·25 miles in length with one distributary (Lakhowara) 6·30 miles long. The canal was maintained in good order at a total cost of Rs. 2,639 against Rs. 3,271 of the previous year. The total area irrigated during the year, inclusive of the *zirat* land of the Madhuban Zamindar, which was irrigated free of charge, was 2,320 acres against 721 acres in the previous year. The demand for canal water was fair during the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons owing to scanty rainfall, but it decreased in the hot weather season when the rainfall sufficed for the irrigation of the crops.

Embankment and Drainage.

[The Embankment and Drainage Reports for 1912-13.]

Expenditure.

348. The expenditure incurred on works and repairs (exclusive of the book charges for establishment and tools and plant) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,70,839 against Rs. 1,96,727 in the preceding year.

Length of Embankments.

349. The total length of embankment of all classes maintained by Government in the Province was 806 miles and 3,375ft., protecting an area of 4,826,905 acres. The Turki embankment in the Muzaffarpur District and the Deultora embankments Nos. 8 (*a*) to 8 (*f*) in Orissa have been abandoned. The embankments in the Province are generally effective against ordinary high floods except a few in the Orissa Circle which are liable to be overtopped by high floods.

Floods.

350. In the Gandak Circle the floods in the rivers were of an ordinary nature, and no damage of any consequence was done to any of the embankments except the Gupta bund, which was breached at the 13th, 18th and 20th miles. There were no floods in the Orissa and Eastern Circles.

Original Works.

351. The outlay on original works during the year was Rs. 18,510. It included the construction of an escape at the 8¼th mile of the Daya left embankment at Madhipur and another at the 4th mile of the Kashbadra left embankment at Ramchandrapur; extending embankment No. 55 (*d*); constructing a rubble weir across the Bihia Ghai, with an embankment across the Tanti Ghai. All these works are in the Orissa Circle.

Ordinary Repairs.

352. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,52,329 against Rs. 1,78,009 in the previous year.

Retired Lines.

353. During the year the amount spent on retired lines was Rs. 54,389 against Rs. 79,377 in the preceding year. No retired lines were constructed in the Eastern Circle. The embankments with their sluices and Inspection Bungalows were maintained in good working order. No drainage works have been constructed or maintained under the Drainage, Sanitary, Drainage or Embankment Act.

* 24·05 miles, including minor channels.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

354. The following statement shows the Imperial revenue and expenditure for the year 1912-13 as compared with those of 1911-12:— Imperial Receipts and Expenditures.

RECEIPTS.

(*Figures are in thousands of rupees.*)

Major heads.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	7,182	1,015	...	6,167
II.—Opium	395	390	...	5
III.—Salt	1	1	...	...
IV.—Stamps	3,091	3,294	203	...
V.—Excise	2,471	2,597	126	...
VII.—Customs	149	134	...	15
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	595	663	68	...
XI.—Tributes...	52	86	34	...
XII.—Interest	...	1	1	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	52	71	19	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1	...	...	1
XXV.—Miscellaneous	12	13	1	...
XXIX.—Irrigation, Major Works— By Public Works Department ...	1,140	1,166	26	...
XXX.—Irrigation, Minor Works— By Civil Department ...	27	26	...	1
By Public Works Department ...	11	11	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	11	13	2	...
Total ...	15,190	9,481	480	6,189

EXPENDITURE.

(*Figures are in thousands of rupees.*)

Major heads.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	48	56	8	...
2. Assignments...	56	54	...	2
3. Land Revenue	875	916	41	...
5. Salt	82	65	...	17
6. Stamps	92	106	14	...
7. Excise	122	130	8	...
9. Customs	16	17	1	...
10. Assessed Taxes	22	20	...	2
14. Interest on other obligations ...	33	53	20	...
18. General Administration	...	271	271	...
23. Ecclesiastical	29	31	2	...
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	133	9	...	124
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	56	53	...	3
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	2	3	1	...
30. Stationery and Printing	...	8	8	...
32. Miscellaneous	22	9	...	13
35. Protective Irrigation Works ...	627	689	62	...
42. Major Works—Interest on debt— By Civil Department ...	874	906	32	...
By Public Works Department ...	220	251	31	...
42. Irrigation—Major Works— By Public Works Department ...	562	633	71	...
43. Minor Works and Navigation— By Public Works Department ...	193	198	5	...
By Civil Department	3	3	...	...
45. Civil Works	130	144	14	...
49. Outlay on Irrigation Works ...	...	—2	...	2
Total ...	4,197	4,623	589	163

Land Revenue.—The receipt for the year 1911-12 did not take into account the assignments to Provincial Revenues. The marked decrease in receipts in 1912-13 is mainly due to a net assignment of Rs. 6,143 to Provincial Revenues and to the adjustment under "XI—Tributes" of the recoveries from petty States in Chota Nagpur and Orissa. *Customs.*—The decrease is accounted

for by the smaller export of rice to Colombo and Mauritius from the ports of Cuttack and Balasore. Increases occurred in almost all other heads. *Excise.*—The increase is due partly to the prosperous condition of the people and partly to keen competition among vendors. *Stamps.*—The increase is due partly to the improvement in the sale of Court-fees stamps and partly to the Settlement operation in Purnea and Gaya. *Assessed Taxes.*—The improvement is due partly to the efficient working of the Department and partly to the creation of Headquarters Offices in connection with the formation of the new Province. *Tributes.*—The increase is due to adjustment of tributes recovered from Petty States in Chota Nagpur and Orissa under this head instead of under "1.—Land Revenue." *Irrigation—Major Works.*—Scanty rainfall and the cessation of the monsoon during the latter part of the season in the Sone Division, enhancement of water rates in the Orissa Canal, and larger receipts from the Tribeni and Dhaka Canals mainly account for the increase.

The most noticeable increase in expenditure was under the head "18.—General Administration." This was mainly due to the creation of the Accountant-General's Office on the formation of the new Province. Larger expenditure on the Tribeni Canals accounts for increase under "35.—Protective Irrigation Works." The remarkable fall in expenditure under the head "26.—Scientific, etc." represents a return to the normal after the exceptional expenditure in the preceding year on Census Operations.

Land Revenue.

[*See* Chapter II of this Report.]

Canal Revenue.

[*See* Chapter IV of this Report.—Canals.]

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

[Report on the Maritime Trade of Bihar and Orissa for 1912-13. Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*) Finance and Revenue.]

Revenue from Customs.

355. The total revenue realized during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,54,331 against Rs. 2,70,853 in the previous year, and the net revenue deducting refunds was Rs. 2,44,671 against Rs. 2,60,235 of the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 15,564.

There was a decrease of Rs. 14,404 in the revenue in Cuttack, and Rs. 12,714 in Balasore. But this decrease was partly made up by a corresponding increase of Rs. 11,554 in Puri. These variations are due to smaller exports to Colombo and Mauritius from Cuttack and Balasore and greater exports from Puri to Colombo.

There was no receipt from dutiable goods under the head "Import duty" in any of the ports of this Province during the year under review.

Though there was a small increase in the import of duty-paid Salt, the net receipts on account of duty on bonded Salt resulted in a decrease of Rs. 1,388 as compared with the figures of the preceding year. This is ascribed to the fact that some purchasers of Kendrapara imported Ganjam Karkatch Salt at a cheaper rate.

The total refund on export was Rs. 9,660 against Rs. 10,618 of the previous year. In Cuttack the total amount of duty refunded on account of short shipment during the year under review was Rs. 8,916. Of this amount Rs. 6,699 was refunded on account of 35,730 maunds of rice short shipped during the year under review and Rs. 2,217 on account of short shipment of 11,824 maunds of the preceding year.

Breach of Customs Laws.

356. In Balasore there were 50 prosecutions against boats plying without license, and a sum of Rs. 93 was realised in fines. The number of prosecutions in the previous year was 43, and the fines amounted to Rs. 95. In Puri Rs. 53 was realised as fines against *nil* in the previous year.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

357. No proceedings were taken under the Act in any of the districts of the Province during the year under review.

Salt.

[Salt Administration Report, 1912-1913. Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*) Finance and Revenue.]

Imports.

358. There is no direct importation of salt from foreign countries into any of the ports in this Province. There are only two bonded warehouses, both at Chandbali in the district of Balasore and both owned by Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. Foreign salt is imported into these warehouses from the Calcutta salt *golas*. The total quantity of salt imported was 118,980 maunds compared with 128,500 maunds in 1911-12; there was thus a decrease of 9,520 maunds in the quantity imported, explained partly by the heavy balance of 16,944 maunds left in stock at the beginning of the year and partly by the fact that some duty-paid salt was imported during the year direct from Calcutta.

Consumption and Prices.

359. The quantity of salt consumed in Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, and the Tributary States, which take their supply of salt from Orissa, was 1,419,948 maunds as against 1,126,179 maunds in the previous year. Figures for other portions of the Province are not available. There was an increase of 1 seer 14 chittacks in the average consumption per head of population as compared with the previous year. Part of this is more apparent than real, being due to the large influx of pilgrims from all parts of India into Puri for the *Navakalevar Rath Jatra* (Car Festival) in July 1912. There was also a real increase due to good harvest and the consequent improved condition of the people. Liverpool salt was sold at Chandbali in Balasore at a rate varying from Rs. 3-10-0 to Rs. 3-11-6 per bag of two maunds against Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 3-13-6 in the previous year. The average wholesale price per maund of salt, inclusive of duty, was Rs. 2-3-1 as compared with Rs. 2-3-0 in the preceding year.

Preventive Measures.

360. The total number of cases of offences against the Salt law reported during 1912-13 was 34 (28 detected and six undetected) against 49 (24 detected and 25 undetected) in the previous year. Of the 28 detected cases only 15 were sent up for trial, *viz.*, one from Balasore and 14 from Puri. The accused in the remaining cases were considered either too poor or old to be prosecuted, and were warned and discharged. The total number of cases in which salt or salt earth was seized was 28 against 24 in the previous year. The quantity of salt seized was three maunds against nine maunds. There was no case of unsuccessful house-search during the year. No case was reported by the Police under Act XII of 1882.

Receipts and Charges.

361. Duty on salt imported under bond from Calcutta into the warehouses at Chandbali in Balasore was credited in Calcutta under the head "Customs duty on salt." Similarly, duty on Madras salt imported into Orissa was paid in Madras. There were, therefore, no realizations in this Province on account of duty on salt, and the only receipts were on account of rent of warehouses, Rs. 67, sale proceeds of old stores and materials, Rs. 40, and miscellaneous, Rs. 1,222. The expenditure of the Salt Department as furnished by the District Officers amounted to Rs. 63,386 against Rs. 65,342 in the previous year.

Trade in Saltpetre Salt.

362. The number of saltpetre refineries in Bihar was 210. The total quantity of crude saltpetre dissolved was 329,183 maunds, and that of refined saltpetre produced was 219,962 maunds. The quantity of salt educed in the manufacture or refinement of saltpetre was 24,791 maunds, of which 17,678 maunds was removed on payment of duty.

Excise.

[Report on the administration of the Excise Department, Bihar and Orissa, for 1912-13. Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*)—Finance and Revenue.]

Administrative Changes.

363. The most important administrative changes during the year were (1) the creation of a new office under the designation of the Excise Intelligence Bureau for the collection and distribution of information regarding organised measures for the commission of offences against the Excise and Opium Acts

and regarding men connected with such offences and their accomplices; (2) the prohibition of sale of opium after sunset; (3) the restriction imposed in several districts on the issue of opium to retail shops; (4) the discontinuance of the issue of separate licenses for the sale of *majum*; and (5) the employment of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Salt Department in the littoral districts of Orissa for the inspection of excise shops and detection of excise crimes within the salt areas under the control of Excise Deputy Collectors.

Local Advisory Committees.

364. The committees appointed in the 19 towns of the Province of which the populations amounted to 20,000 or more continued to advise the local officers on proposals regarding licensing and the number and situation of liquor shops. Orders have already been issued to extend the system of local Advisory committees to all municipalities and further to make an experiment in the Chota Nagpur Division in the direction of consulting the District Boards, with regard to the number, situation and licensing of shops for the sale of intoxicants, more especially with regard to the situation of country liquor shops.

Revenue.

365. The total receipts of the year amounted in round figures to one crore and four akhs of rupees against 98¾ lakhs in the preceding year, showing an increase of nearly 5½ lakhs. The receipts were composed of 44¼ lakhs in duty and 59¾ lakhs in license fees against 42½ lakhs, and 56¼ lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. Country spirit accounts for 51·9 per cent., *ganja* 21·6 per cent., *tari* 12·17 per cent., and opium 11·7 per cent. of the total revenue of the year. The receipts under country spirit show an increase of 2$\frac{9}{10}$ lakhs of rupees or 5·7 per cent., those under *ganja* and *tari* ⅘ lakhs and ¾ lakhs or 4·007 per cent. and 6·1 per cent., respectively, and those under opium over a third of-a-lakh or 11·9 per cent. The incidence of taxation per proof gallon of country spirit under the contract distillery system was Rs. 3·2 as in the two previous years, and the average annual fee for each outstill was Rs. 2,796 against Rs. 2,862 in the preceding year. The incidence of excise revenue was 4 annas 9 pies per head of the population against 4 annas 7 pies in the preceding year.

Results of Settlement.

366. There was a net increase of Rs. 4,05,760 in the total amount of license fees at which country spirit shops have been settled for the year 1913-14. The increase under head "Other excisable articles" was Rs. 4,00,340. In both cases the rise is phenomenal. In the former case, it is due to some extent to reckless bidding at auctions permitted by some District officers under a misapprehension of the Board's orders on the subject; in the latter, to the higher retail prices of opium and *ganja* which are mainly used by a class not affected by a rise in price.

Country Spirit.

367. The total revenue under the contract supply system amounted to Rs. 37,95,921, as against Rs. 34,16,414 in the previous year. The revenue from outstills amounted to Rs. 16,10,807 as against Rs. 16,99,930 in 1911-12. The total quantity of duty-paid country spirit consumed in the contract areas in the year under review showed an increase of 78,101 gallons L. P. or 7·2 per cent. on the consumption in the previous year, the area under the contract system being the same. The increase is due principally to the gradual dying out of the prejudice against the new liquor and also to the improved economic condition of the people and the check put an illicit introduction and unauthorised distillation of liquor. The number of licenses for the retail sale of country spirit (contract and outstill) was 2,088 as against 2,085 in 1911-12.

Minimum Prices.

368. Owing to a reduction of license fees, 50° U. P. liquor was sold cheaper than in the preceding year in Sambalpur at a price very slightly above the minimum fixed. The minimum prices for country spirit in Chapra town have been raised since the close of the year under review to check consumption.

Tari.

369. In spite of further reductions in the number of shops the revenue has increased by Rs. 73,167 during the year under review. The number of licenses for fresh *tari* increased from three to eight during the year. In Bihar proper *tari* competes with country spirit, checking the latter's consumption during April and May, because of its cheapness and alleged cooling and sustaining properties.

370. The total revenue derived from license fees for the retail sale and home-brewing of *pachwai* increased from Rs. 1,27,418 to Rs. 1,30,845 or by Rs. 3,427 during the year. As usual, the bulk of the revenue was contributed by the Santal Parganas and Manbhum. There were decreases in the home-brewing licenses in the districts of Purnea and Sambalpur. Ten *pachwai* shops have been closed in various parts of the Santal Parganas in order to watch the effect of the closure on the amount and nature of spirit consumed.

Foreign Liquors.

371. The revenue from license fees during the year amounted to Rs. 32,083 as against Rs. 28,020 in the preceding year. The revenue from licenses or the retail sale and possession of denatured spirit shows an increase of Rs. 179 during the year.

Ganja.

372. There was a net decrease of 22 maunds in the quantity of *ganja* consumed in the Province during the year. The decreases were chiefly in the Patna and Tirhut Divisions and in Monghyr and Bhagalpur Districts, the heaviest decrease being found in Saran. This tends to show that the apprehension that the consumption of *ganja* would increase as a result of the introduction of the Contract Distillery System in the Patna and the Tirhut Divisions was unfounded. On the other hand, increases in Purnea, the Santal Parganas, Singhbhum, and the Orissa Districts are noticeable. In Sambalpur the increase of 8 maunds 16 seers following an increase of 13 maunds in the year 1911-12 is due to gradual replacement of smuggled *ganja* by the licit drug. The effect of the reduction of the limit of retail sale from 20 to 5 tolas has resulted in no serious inconvenience to *bonâ fide* consumers, and has, as far as Muzaffarpur is concerned, put a check on the illicit sale of *ganja* by petty dealers in remote country places.

Bhang.

373. The total consumption of *bhang* was 537 maunds 35 seers as against 596 maunds 8 seers in the previous year. The decrease in Gaya and Shahabad accounts for practically the whole of the difference; in the former case it is attributed to higher retail prices owing to enhancement of license fees, in the latter to the fact that the Bhaluni Fair, which accounts on an average for a consumption of 12 maunds, was held twice in 1911-12 and not at all in the year under report.

Majum.

374. The effect of the discontinuance of the issue of *majum* licenses during the year is observable in Bhagalpur town in an increase in consumption of *bhang* by nearly two maunds. The change does not appear to have caused any inconvenience in other districts.

Opium.

375. The total quantity of opium consumed in the Province during the year was 926 maunds 15 seers as compared with 909 maunds 19 seers in the preceding year, showing an increase of 16 maunds and 36 seers. The rise occurred chiefly in Puri and Balasore and has been said in the former district to be due to the check of smuggling of Garhjat *ganja* and to the influx of pilgrims in connection with the special *Navakalevar* ceremony at the Car festival, and in Balasore to agricultural prosperity. The treasury prices of opium have been raised in compliance with the orders of the Government of India in 13 out of the 21 districts of the Province, the rates of increase varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per seer. There was a nominal increase in the revenue from duty, while that from license fees increased by Rs. 34,827. The restriction of the sale of opium to the hours of the day only from 1st April 1912 does not appear to have affected *bonâ fide* consumption. In reference to the resolutions adopted by the International Opium Commission at Shanghai in 1909 a thorough scrutiny of the number of opium shops and their necessity was made during 1911-12. As a result of this examination the number of licenses was reduced from 661 to 563 in the year under review. The reduction was largest in the Bhagalpur and Orissa Divisions (*viz.*, 36 and 30, respectively).

Cocaine and its Derivatives.

376. The licit use of cocaine is confined to medicinal purposes only, and licenses are granted only to approved chemists and druggists at a nominal fee of rupee one per license. Seventy-nine such licenses were issued during 1912-13, as against 80 in 1911-12. Illicit use of the drug is reported to have been made in Patna, Monghyr, and Bhagalpur. The number of criminal cases connected with the smuggling of this drug which ended in conviction in these districts comes up to 62 out of 86, the total number

for the Province. Measures are being adopted to check the importation and use of cocaine. In spite of all the measures taken there is no doubt that the cocaine habit is on the increase: and the smuggling of the drug is such a lucrative trade that the present maximum penalty is not sufficient to act as a deterrent.

Excise Offences.

377. The number of persons convicted for illicit distillation in the Santal Parganas and Manbhum has this year increased to 236 and 84, respectively, from 126 and 80. The numbers in Angul, Ranchi, and Patna increased by 31, 29 and 13. The percentage of convictions to cases sent up, however, remains the same, *viz.*, 87. The prices of weaker strengths of country spirit in the rural tracts of the distillery area in the Ranchi District have been reduced, and this may have the desired effect of reducing the temptation to smuggle without increasing drunkenness. The number of prosecutions for illicit cultivation of poppy has come down from 28 to seven only. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment during the year increased from 292 to 336, and the amount of fines imposed from Rs. 24,122 to Rs. 35,965. The total number of persons tried for Excise offences increased from 1,613 to 1,816 during the year. The punishments inflicted were generally adequate.

Stamps.

[Annual Stamp Statistics for the year 1912-13. Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*)—Finance and Revenue.]

Revenue.

378. The revenue under the Stamp and Court Fees Acts amounted to Rs. 65,25,948 against Rs. 61,22,999 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,02,949. The increase of Revenue occurred partly under "Judicial" and partly under "non-Judicial" stamps.

Judicial Stamps.

379. The sale proceeds of Court-fee stamps (excluding stamps for copies) rose from Rs. 45,18,474, to Rs. 47,75,757, that is, by Rs. 2,57,283. The increase is mostly attributed to a larger institution of rent and other suits.

Non-Judicial Stamps.

380. There was a net increase of Rs. 1,02,801 in the receipts from the sale of non-judicial stamps. This increase was shared by all classes of stamps except Hundis or Inland Bills of Exchange. The revenue derived from the sale of impressed stamps amounted to Rs. 12,24,316 against Rs. 11,21,852 in the preceding year. In the Patna Division the increase is partly due to the execution of documents by tenants and landlords for settlement of differences regarding rate of rent and nature of holding and partly to the execution of a large number of sale-deeds owing to the partial failure of the paddy crop in Gaya. In Bhagalpur, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions the increase is partly due to the purchase of stamps for the execution of partition deeds, as also to the execution of a large number of bonds and sale-deeds owing to the rise in the price of food-grains.

Sale of Stamps.

381. The total number of vendors engaged in the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps during the year was 1,240 against 1,267 in the preceding year. The discount allowed during the year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 6,349 in consequence of increased sales.

Deficit Duty.

382. The total number of cases in which deficit duty and penalty were levied by the Civil Courts during the year rose from 1,023 to 1,134, while the duty and penalty realised in such cases increased by Rs. 132. There was also an increase of 22 in the number of cases decided and of Rs. 1,700 in the duty and penalty realised by Revenue Officers as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Prosecutions under the Stamp Act.

383. The number of cases instituted for the infringement of the provisions of the Stamp Act was 76 in which 77 persons were brought to trial as compared with 31 cases and 33 persons in the preceding year. The fines imposed, including composition money, rose from Rs. 180 to Rs. 441.

Working of Section 19 H of the Court-fees Act.

384. In 95·7 per cent. of the cases of valuation of estates for the issue of probated or letters of administration registered during the year enquiries were made. The corresponding percentage of previous year was 77·3. The proportion borne by the deficit court-fees realised to the amount originally paid was 7·1 as compared with 8·5 per cent. in the preceding year.

Income-tax.

[Annual Income-tax Statistics for the year 1912-13. Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*)—Finance and Revenue.]

Financial Results.

385. The receipts, charges and net revenue of the year were Rs. 13,27,447, Rs. 40,240 and Rs. 12,87,207, respectively. The net revenue showed an increase of 12·3 per cent. as compared with the year 1911-12.

Collections.

386. The total collections on account of tax during the year showed an increase of Rs. 1,26,055 or 11 per cent. on the collection of the previous year. The increase was shared by all districts except Purnea and the Santal Parganas, where a slight falling off has occurred. The increase is most marked in Ranchi owing to the location of Government there, in Manbhum and Singhbhum owing to development of coal and iron industries, in Shahabad and Muzaffarpur on account of more thorough and careful assessment, and in Monghyr on account of the development of the Basdeopur Tobacco Factory.

Assessment.

387. The final number of assessees for 1912-13 shows an increase of 594 on the number for 1911-12, or nearly 4 per cent., and the final demand has risen by Rs. 72,983, or 7 per cent. The increase in demand is most noticeable in Monghyr (Rs. 22,703), Manbhum (Rs. 12,506), and Singhbhum (Rs. 11,112), and was due to the causes stated in the last preceding paragraph. The number of assessees under Part IV paying on an income of more than Rs. 1,000 and less than Rs. 1,250 has risen from 5,521 to 5,718, or by 3·5 per cent. The percentage of collection on the final demand was 97·7 as against 96·2 in the previous year. The prescribed standard of 95 per cent. was reached in all districts except Shahabad, Purnea, and the Santal Parganas.

Forest Revenue.

[*See* Chapter IV of this Report.]

Provincial Finance.

Receipts and Expenditure.

388. The following statement shows the actual receipts and charges on account of Provincial Services for 1912-13 as compared with those of 1911-12.

(*Figures are in thousands of rupees.*)

Receipts.	Actuals, 1911-12.	Actuals, 1912-13.	Expenditure.	Actuals, 1911-12.	Actuals, 1912-13.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	*Direct demand on the Revenue.*	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	8,519	8,581 +6,143	1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	51	66
			2. Assignments and compensations	53	53
IV.—Stamps	3,091	3,294	3. Land Revenue	2,461	2,351
V.—Excise	7,411	7,789	6. Stamps	92	106
VI.—Provincial rates ...	2,631	2,650	7. Excise	365	391
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	595	663	8. Provincial Rates ...	35	34
IX.—Forests	407	439	10. Assessed Taxes	21	19
X.—Registration ...	531	571	11. Forests	301	357
			12. Registration	311	319
Total ...	23,185	30,130	Total ...	3,690	3,696
XII.—Interest	345	288	13. Interest	132	114

Receipts.	Actuals, 1911-12.	Actuals, 1912-13.	Expenditure.	Actuals, 1911-12.	Actuals, 1912-13.
Receipts by Civil Departments.	Rs.	Rs.	*Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.*	Rs.	Rs.
XVI.—Law and Justice—			18. General Administration ...	455	1,184
Courts of Law ...	253	280	19. Law and Justice—		
Jails	438	644	Courts of Law ...	3,193	3,123
XVII.—Police	46	54	Jails	1,004	1,181
XIX.—Education ...	197	231	20. Police	3,830	4,132
XX.—Medical	9	16	21. Ports and Pilotage ...	1	1
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	25	26	22. Education	2,229	2,748
			24. Medical	570	727
			25. Political	50	52
			26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	180	356
Total ...	968	1,251	Total ...	11,512	13,504
Miscellaneous.			*Miscellaneous.*		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation.	29	21	29. Superannuation, etc. ...	761	831
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	19	30	30. Stationery and Printing ...	36	322
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	368	305	32. Miscellaneous	66	105
Total ...	416	356	Total ...	907	1,258
Irrigation.			*Famine Relief and Insurance.*		
XXIX.—Major Works (Direct receipts).	1,140	1,166	33. Famine Relief	...	...
			Reduction or avoidance of debt.	...	200
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—			40. Subsidized Companies ...	...	...
By Civil Department	28	26	Total ...	...	200
By Public Works Department.	12	12	*Irrigation.*		
Total ...	1,180	1,204	42. Major Works—		
Buildings and Roads.			Working expenses ...	563	633
XXXI.—Civil Works—			Interest on debt ...	875	907
			Total ...	1,438	1,540
By Civil Department	121	136	43. Minor Works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department.	76	152	By Civil Department ...	4	2
			By Public Works Department.	193	199
Total ...	197	288	Total ...	197	201
			Buildings and Roads.		
			45. Civil Works—		
			By Public Works Department.	1,884	4,880
			By Civil Department ...	1,167	1,102
			Total ...	3,051	5,982
Grand Total ...	26,291	33,517	Grand Total ...	20,927	26,495

389. The variations in the above table may be explained as follows:—*Receipts*:—The accounts for the year 1912-13 were on the whole better than those of 1911-12. The chief increases were under *Excise, Stamps, Jails, Assessed Taxes, Civil Works* and *Irrigation—Major Works*, and the decrease was under *Miscellaneous*. The increase in receipts under *Excise* was mainly under **Variations.**

"License, and Distillery Fees and Duties for the sale of Liquors and Drugs," but was also due to the better settlement and to larger collection of advance fees in March 1913. Under *Stamps* three-fourths of the increase occurred under "Court-fee Stamps" and partial failure of crops in Puri and Gaya and the execution of high value deeds in some of the districts caused the increase under "General Stamps." The larger receipts under *Jails* were due to greater demand for jail-made articles at the Buxar and Bhagalpur Central Jails. The creation of a separate Local Government and careful assessment accounted for the increase under Assessed Taxes. Better settlement of the income from the ferries in Patna and larger receipts as rent from the buildings erected at Ranchi for the residence of Government official raised the receipts under *Civil Works*. Under *Irrigation* the increase was due to larger demand for water rates in the Orissa Canal. There were also larger receipts from the Tribeni and Dhaka Canals. The decrease under Miscellaneous was particularly due to the transfer of smaller amounts to Unclaimed Deposits.

Expenditure.—The expenditure of the Districts of Bihar and Orissa was above the normal in 1912-13. The headquarters and supervision charges were partly responsible for the increase, as was also the cost of the acquisition of land and construction of buildings at Bankipore and Ranchi. Larger expenditure on educational and other departmental buildings and grants to local bodies for educational and other medical and sanitary improvements from the various special allotments accounted for the increase under *Public Works*, *Education*, and *Medical*. The increase under *Reduction or Avoidance of Debt* was due to the adjustment made for the first time in the local books. Under *Jails* there was larger expenditure on raw materials and European Stores on account of increased demand for jail-made articles. Under *Irrigation—Major Works* the increase was mainly due to the raising of the rate of interest chargeable on the Capital outlay on irrigation works. The increase under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* was due to larger expenditure on farm contingencies and grants to the Agricultural Association.

Local Finance.

Report on Local Funds in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1912-13.]

Balances.

390. The following table shows the income and expenditure and the opening and the closing balance of the different Local Funds in the Province for the year 1912-13 :—

(*Figures taken in round numbers.*)

Name of Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipt.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Funds	13,06,339	46,24,899	59,31,238	46,27,238	13,04,000
District Road Funds	69,157	1,87,211	2,56,368	1,96,148	60,220
Cantonment Fund.					
Dinapore	7,241	31,913	39,154	37,709	1,445

Name of Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipt.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Hospital Fund.					
Dinapore	2	2,899	2,901	2,901	...
Town and Bazar Fund.					
Kolhan Market (Singhbhum) ...	4,441	5,517	9,958	4,909	5,049
Police Funds.					
Village Chaukidari	92,459	4,07,954	5,00,413	4,01,229	99,184
Road Patrol	10,667	29,086	39,753	32,497	7,256
District Chaukidari Reward ...	50,834	41,959	92,793	31,006	61,787
Marine Fund.					
Orissa Ports	927	13,737	14,663	15,098	—435
Education Fund.					
Jogiara Estate, Muzaffarpur ...	940	2,308	3,248	907	2,341
Medical and Charitable Fund ...	2,297	13,868	16,165	12,010	4,155
Pilgrims' Lodging House ...	76,160	1,87,033	2,63,193	1,44,600	1,18,593
Municipalities	9,07,603	19,01,979	28,09,582	16,45,984	11,63,598
Public Works Fund.					
Khondmal Road	1,148	6,599	7,747	5,970	1,777
Total ...	25,30,214	74,56,962	99,87,176	71,58,206	28,28,970

The payments of the District Fund exceeded receipts by Rs. 2,339. The closing balance, therefore, differed by a very small percentage only from the opening balance. Both the receipts and payments of the District Chowkidari Reward Fund were higher than the actuals of the previous year. The Cantonment Fund was well utilized during the year. The Orissa Port Fund closed with a debit balance of Rs. 435.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

[Land Revenue Administration Report for 1912-1913.]

Rate at which levied.

391. The Road and Public Works Cesses were levied during the year in nineteen districts of the Province at the full rate of an anna in the rupee on the annual value of lands or annual net profits of mines or other immovable properties.

Demand and Realizations.

392. The current Land Revenue demand for these districts was Rs. 1,46,26,881, and the valuation and gross rental on which the Cesses are assessed amounted to Rs. 8,70,17,881. As compared with the preceding year this gross rental has decreased by Rs. 6,97,530. Of the factors which contributed to

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

this decrease by far the most important was the annual revision of assessments of forests and mines under Chapter V of the Act in Hazaribagh and Manbhum, which resulted in a decrease of nearly 11 lakhs mainly owing to the state of the Coal market. This loss was partially compensated by increases resulting from re-valuations in the Bhagalpur Division. The current demand was Rs. 50,09,684 or Rs. 28,047 less than last year. The total arrear and current demand was Rs. 58,18,598. Of this demand Rs. 49,36,660 was collected, and Rs. 29,757 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,82,659. The percentage of total collections on the current demand is 98·5. The prescribed standard of 100 per cent. was reached in nine out of the nineteen districts. It fell below 90 per cent. only in Hazaribagh (55·09); the balance here consists chiefly of dues from the Ramgarh Estate which has since been taken under the Court of Wards. Remissions were most heavy in Gaya (Rs. 18,131), and were chiefly caused by revision of assessments in Government Estates. The balance of the revisions is due to removal from the roll of a number of untraced revenue-free and rent-free estates in Monghyr, revision of assessments in Government estates in Patna, exemptions of certain rent-free lands in the Santal Parganas, and reductions in the valuation of mines and forests in Hazaribagh.

Working of the Certificate Procedure.

393. The number of certificates filed for the realization of Cess arrears was 51,966 as against 48,073 in the previous year. Shahabad District is largely responsible for the increase owing to a failure to issue the requisite number of certificates in the previous year. An increase is also found in Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, and Manbhum; while there is a noticeable decrease in the number of certificates issued in Patna, Saran, Cuttack, and Gaya. Including 10,827 certificates pending on the 1st July 1912 the total number of certificates in force during the year under report amounted to 62,793. Of these 50,562 were disposed of during the year, and 12,231 remained pending at its close. The objections against certificates filed and disposed of were 3,242 and 3,207 against 3,907 and 3,844, respectively, in the previous year. In 1,435 cases certificates were cancelled. The principal reasons for the cancellation were the death of judgment-debtors, mistakes in names of parties, erroneous demands and mistakes in land registration registers. Reductions were made in certificated demands in 191 cases. Notices for the sale of defaulters' movable and immovable properties induced payment in 23,807 and 6,272 cases, respectively, while in 645 cases resort was had to sale. In 437 of these cases the sales were set aside under sections 20 and 21 of the Certificate Act. In the Chota Nagpur Division 364 cases were satisfied on issue of warrant of attachment and 24 cases were satisfied on issue of warrant of arrest.

Valuations and Re-valuations.

394. The chief features of the administration of the Cess Act during the year were the completion of re-valuation in Muzaffarpur and a partial re-valuation in Monghyr (southern portion), Ranchi (Gumla and Sadar Sub-Divisions), and Singhbhum (Dhalbhum Pargana). General re-valuations were in progress in Purnea and Hazaribagh at the close of the year. In the latter district the operations are being conducted under Chapter II A of the Cess Act. The working of this Chapter has not been satisfactory, and Government have under consideration the amendment of certain of its provisions.

Municipal Revenue.

[*See* Chapter III of this Report, "Municipalities."]

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics.

[Report of Sanitary Commissioner, Bihar and Orissa, for the year 1912.—Statistics of British India, Part V.—Area, Population and Public Health.]

Climatic Conditions.

395. All the districts of the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions, except Purnea, report that the rainfall was defective in the latter part of September and in October, and that the deficiency had an adverse effect on the agricultural outturn; but in the Orissa Division the rainfall was either normal or in excess. There was a rise in the price of food-grains throughout the Province, the price of rice varying from 12 seers to the rupee in Patna District to 9 seers to the rupee in Puri. This rise, however, was probably not due to scarcity but to other causes of a more general character. The year on the whole was a healthy one, the records do not show any evidence of serious outbreaks of disease which could be generally attributed to defective rainfall or failure of crops. There is no record of any unusually high temperature or exceptional flood.

Vital Statistics.

396. The number of births registered during 1912 was 1,458,295 as against 1,470,317 in the preceding year. The number of deaths registered was 1,063,428 as against 1,204,402 in the preceding year. During the year under report there has been, therefore, as compared with 1911 a very slight fall in the birth-rate (from 42·87 to 42·52 per mille) and a marked fall in the death-rate (from 35·12 to 31·01 per mille). In both cases this year's figures compare favourably with the quinquennial average of 1906-1910. All districts report an excess of births over deaths, the natural increase of the population of the Province being 11·51 per mille. The excess is most marked in the hill districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Palamau. It is worth noting that the birth-rate shows no signs of falling off in the districts of Saran, Shahabad, and Gaya which have been seriously affected by plague. In urban areas also the highest ratios of birth are reported from Revelganj and Buxar, where the mortality from plague has been exceptionally heavy in recent years, and the high figures no doubt represent a natural recovery. The highest death-rates are recorded in Saran, Muzaffarpur and Puri districts and the lowest in Ranchi and Singhbhum. The high rates were due to plague and cholera. In the case of Saran there was a very marked fall as compared with last year. In towns the highest mortality is reported from Puri, Gaya and Patna. In Puri it was due to cholera, and in the other two to plague. Puri and Gaya are especially liable to epidemics on account of the heavy pilgrim traffic, and their sanitary arrangements are to be the subject of enquiry this year. There was no marked seasonal variation in the number of vital occurrences reported. It is interesting to note that the rate of infant mortality is lower in this Province than in any other province of India except the North-West Frontier Province. The Sanitary Commissioner reports that there is still room for considerable improvement in collecting and registering vital statistics.

Cholera.

397. The mortality from cholera (2·24 per mille) was a good deal lower than the average of the preceding five years. The districts most seriously affected were those of Darbhanga (7·07), Muzaffarpur (6·95) and Champaran (3·21) in the Tirhut Division, and Puri (7·28) in the Orissa Division. The former outbreak occurred in May and June and its main focus was the municipality of Roserah in Darbhanga. Thence it spread over the whole of the Darbhanga District, the south of Muzaffarpur, the south-east of Champaran, and the eastern thanas of Saran. It was attributed to an exceptional movement of the people to attend a meeting in the Madhubani Sub-Division of Darbhanga. The disinfection of wells with permanganate of potash was found most efficacious in checking

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the spread of the disease, and recourse was had to it particularly in Saran, where it is reported to be becoming increasingly popular. The District Board of Muzaffarpur has been authorised, as an experiment, to issue tins of permanganate of potash for sale through the post office and village schoolmasters. The outbreak at Puri followed on a very heavy influx of pilgrims on account of the *Nava Kalabar* ceremony in July. This takes place about once in every 25 or 30 years and above 250,000 pilgrims are estimated to have visited Puri this year during the festival as against 50—70,000 in ordinary years. Every possible arrangement was made in good time to meet this exceptional influx; additional lodging houses were licensed, temporary water supplies arranged and conservancy arrangements made, guards posted to prevent contamination of tanks, the accommodation at the hospital more than trebled, and a central bureau established to collect information. Nevertheless it was inevitable that the disease should appear and 618 cases were admitted to the hospital; but it never got out of control and the ratio of cases to the population present was only a little over ·24 per cent. The special Research Officer, Major Greig, I.M.S., made some very valuable observations during this period on the subject of the "cholera carrier" which have since been published in the *Indian Medical Gazette*.

Small-pox.

398. The ratio of mortality in 1912 (·06 per mille) was less by ·03 than in 1911 and considerably below the average of the last ten years (·42). The disease is mainly confined to certain local areas about the Kosi River. The highest mortality (3·24) was in the town of Sahibganj. The remarkable fall in the mortality from small-pox which has occurred in recent years in the Puri District calls for special notice. It is probably due to good work on the part of the vaccination staff.

Fevers.

399. The ratio of deaths attributed to "fevers" was 18·80 per mille against an average of 21·18 in the previous decade. The mortality was highest in the districts of Purnea, Muzaffarpur and Palamau, while Darbhanga and Champaran also record high ratios. Among the towns Dumka records a mortality of 33·22 while Sahibganj, Gaya and Purnea also report a high death-rate from this cause. In the case of Sahibganj and Puri it is almost certain that many cases have been reported as fever which should have been more specifically described. As regards rural areas the Kissenganj Sub-Division and the Islampur and Gopalpur thanas of Purnea are the worst affected. This is one of the districts in which a travelling dispensary has been sanctioned as an experimental measure. There is no doubt that this is part of the vast area of infection which covers Eastern Nepal Terai and the Duars. Other areas of high malarial infection are (1) the neighbourhood of the Chilka Lake in Orissa; (2) Manbhum and parts of Ranchi; and (3) parts of Champaran and Shahabad. While Bihar and Orissa still formed part of Bengal an officer was placed on special duty to investigate the conditions of local variation of the incidence of malaria, and his report which deals partially with this Province has been published during the year. The total quantity of quinine sold during the year was nearly 3 lakhs of pice-packets and $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of tablets. This was rather less than in the previous year.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

400. The provincial death-rate from these diseases was ·75 per mille which is lower by ·21 than the average of the previous ten years. The Orissa Division showed by far the heaviest death-rate (3·14 per mille) as it has done for many years, and this is suspected to be due to some definite disease connected with the habits or diet of Oriyas.

Respiratory Diseases.

401. These diseases are not easy to diagnose and the return is untrustworthy. The figures show a death-rate of ·18 per mille which is slightly lower than the quinquennial average. The mortality was greatest in Puri Town (2·64).

Injury.

The total number of deaths recorded under this head was 16,013 (·48 per mille) in the year under review as against 18,298 in 1911. Casualties due to wild animals and snake-bite accounted for 6,658 of these. The districts of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur as usual showed the highest number of deaths from snake-bite.

Plague.

402. The provincial death-rate from plague was 1·7 per mille. This though much below the mortality of the previous year was slightly in excess of the decennial average. The disease, as usual, was most severe in Saran, followed

by Shahabad, Patna and Monghyr. The five towns that suffered most were Sasaram, Jagdispur, Lalganj, Hajipur and Patna City. Patna, Saran and Shahabad districts fall within the area where the Ganges is joined by the Sone, Gandak and Gogra, and conditions are specially favourable to the development of the disease. Land is valuable, population is dense, people live packed together in thick-walled mud huts, and consequently the black rat swarms. Similar conditions prevail in the affected part of Monghyr. The measures taken to combat the disease during the year were (1) inoculation, (2) evacuation and disinfection of houses. The destruction of rats, though prosecuted to some extent, was found to be unsatisfactory unless done on a very large scale at a prohibitive cost, and is being gradually discontinued. Inoculation was practised with the most success in Bhagalpur, where 5,228 out of a provincial total of 9,838 operations were performed. In this district the Civil Surgeon has succeeded in convincing the general public of the utility and value of inoculation; elsewhere it is still generally viewed with disfavour. Six Assistant Surgeons with inoculation equipment were provided at Government expense for Saran, Shahabad, Patna, Gaya, and Monghyr; Bhagalpur employed their own District Board Health Officer who had the advantage of being personally known to the people. In Saran evacuation and disinfection of houses were the favoured means of combating the plague. Villagers readily left their houses when plague appeared, and built grass huts in the fields near by. The burning of fresh *nim* leaves was found most efficacious as a disinfectant here. Evacuation of houses was also practised in Shahabad; but in Patna City the more wealthy who owned property were distinctly averse to moving. Four travelling dispensaries have been sanctioned in connection with plague for the Saran and Shahabad districts.

Inland Emigration.

[Reports on Inland Emigration under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901) for the year ending on the 30th June 1913, submitted by the Superintendent of Emigration in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.]

Administrative Measures.

403. No administrative changes were introduced during the year under report in connection with the working of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act.

Number of Emigrants.

404. During the year under review no recruitment under any form took place in the Tirhut Division or in the districts of Patna, Puri and Bhagalpur. The number of emigrants of all classes recruited during the year was 29,580, as compared with 20,972 in the preceding year. Of this number 1,053 were recruited by licensed contractors and 28,527 by garden sardars of all classes as against 1,149 and 19,823, respectively, in the year 1911-12. The number of emigrants from Native States rose from 1,246 in 1911-12 to 1,972 in 1912-13, and there is little doubt that many of these were recruited within the States in spite of the prohibition which the Chiefs have placed upon emigration. The advisability of taking steps to regulate recruitment within certain of the States that are under the direct management of Government has recently been under the consideration of the Local Government, but in the present unsatisfactory state of the law little is to be gained by action in this direction as it has been held that Act VI of 1901 does not apply to subjects of Native States, wherever they may have been recruited, when passing through British districts on their way to Assam. Nine hundred and seventy-five emigrants were registered under Chapter IV as against 776 in the preceding year. One hundred and twenty-eight emigrants as against 43 in the previous year were recruited by garden sardars holding special permits under section 90 of the Act, while 27,424 unindentured emigrants were engaged by garden sardars working under the control of approved Associations as against 19,004 in the year 1911-12. Emigration from the districts of Balasore, Purnea and Singhbhum decreased owing to favourable agricultural conditions and the consequent increase in the local demand for labour. The increase in the number of emigrants elsewhere, though caused in some districts by the partial failure of crops, was due chiefly to the number of sardars who were sent down by the companies from Assam to engage labourers for the gardens being greater than in previous years. The number of emigrants recruited under Chapter III of

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the Act in the districts of Balasore and Cuttack increased slightly. The decline in the number of emigrants recruited under this chapter in other districts suggests that this form of recruitment is gradually being supplanted by recruitment through garden sardars.

Number of Recruiting Agents.

405. The number of licenses issued to contractors rose from 8 in 1911-12 to 13 in 1912-13, while the number issued to recruiters fell from 145 to 76. The total number of garden sardars employed in the Province was 13,133 or 3,756 more than in 1911-12. Of these 424 worked under the ordinary procedure of Chapter IV, 45 held special permits under section 90, and the remaining 12,664 worked under the control of approved Associations, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 27,351 and 9,053, respectively. The marked increase in the number of sardars accredited to local agents of the Associations indicates that employers in Assam are realising that the interests of the tea industry will best be served by free labour and genuine free recruitment by garden sardars. The licenses of two local agents and one garden sardar were cancelled during the year for irregularities and misconduct. The work of the local agents of the approved Associations is again described as generally satisfactory.

Criminal Cases.

406. The number of criminal cases in connection with recruitment reported during the year under review was 99 or five more than in the previous year, and the number of persons convicted rose from 67 to 74. The results of the cases instituted were satisfactory both in the lower and appellate courts. In the district of Manbhum special efforts were made by the local authorities to detect cases of illegal recruitment and in this district alone 58 cases of the kind were brought to trial during the year.

Conditions of Depôts and Rest-houses.

407. The reports show that depôts, places of accommodation, and rest-houses for emigrants were properly inspected and maintained in good sanitary condition throughout the year. No outbreak of epidemic disease was reported.

Inland Labour Transport Fund.

408. The receipts and charges in connection with the transport of labour for this Province were Rs. 3,464-0-0 and Rs. 3,475-0-3, respectively, as against Rs. 3,563-11-0 and Rs. 2,577-6-6 in 1911-1912.

Medical Institution.

[Annual returns of Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1912, with notes.—Statistics of British India, Part V.—Area, Population and Public Health.]

Medical Service.

409. The partition of this Province from Bengal took place at the end of the 1st quarter of the year under review. In the allotment of the medical establishment this Province received 20 Indian Medical Service officers, one uncovenanted medical officer, four Military Assistant Surgeons, 55 Civil Assistant Surgeons, and 202 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. From the same date the new time-scale of pay for Civil Assistant Surgeons was introduced. By this scale they will receive annual increments of Rs. 10 per mensem up to a maximum of Rs. 300 subject to the passing of periodical professional examinations. Two new grades of pay (Rs. 325 and 350) were sanctioned and ten per cent. of the Civil Assistant Surgeons of not less than fourteen years' service will be selected on merit alone to serve in these grades and be called Senior Assistant Surgeons.

Number of Dispensaries.

410. At the opening of the year 1912-13 there were 330 hospitals and dispensaries of all classes in this Province. Nine dispensaries were closed and seven new ones opened, leaving a total of 328 at the end of the year. This total comprises 47 Government institutions, 160 Local Fund, 35 Railway, 25 private aided, and 66 non-aided dispensaries. These include one floating dispensary in the Cuttack District and four itinerant dispensaries in the Balasore and Angul districts. The establishment of six more itinerant dispensaries for Saran, Shahabad, and Purnea to meet particular outbreaks of disease has been sanctioned.

Number of Patients treated.

411. In dispensaries of all classes 44,550 in-patients and 2,932,159 out-patients were treated, thus making a total of 2,976,709 persons treated altogether. This does not include 826 patients treated by Travelling Railway Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 9,636 by itinerant dispensaries in Angul and the Khondmals. It is noteworthy that no less than 624,428 patients or 21 per cent. of the

provincial total were treated in Darbhanga District alone. The figures in each case are an increase on last year's; a satisfactory feature is the marked increase in the number of female patients, both adults and children. The number of operations performed was 126,860 as compared with 121,147 in 1911.

Diseases treated.

412. The year under review was a much healthier one than its predecessor, and the death-rate among the general population fell by 4·11 per mille. Nevertheless the number of patients treated in hospitals and dispensaries for the more important diseases, *viz.*, small-pox, plague, cholera, malaria, tubercle of the lungs increased, which indicates that the people are showing greater appreciation of Western medicine.

Finance.

413. The total income of State—Public, Local Fund and Private aided dispensaries rose from Rs. 6,43,740 in 1911 to Rs. 6,95,906 in 1912. Of the total income of 1912 17·99 per cent. was contributed by Government, 17·31 per cent. by municipalities, 32·57 by District Boards and 7·40 by other local funds; while 18·85 per cent. was obtained from subscriptions and donations, 1·64 from interest on investments and 4·24 from other sources.

Leper Asylums.

414. In the seven leper asylums of this Province 3,145 lepers were treated as compared with 2,313 last year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 68,284 of which Government paid Rs. 15,850 as grants-in-aid. Four of these asylums are maintained by Missions, two from private funds, and one by a municipality aided by public subscriptions.

Lunatic Asylums.

[Annual return of the Patna Lunatic Asylum at Bankipore for 1912 with notes.—Statistics of British India Part V.—Area, Population and Public Health.]

Population, Admission, and Discharge.

415. At the commencement of the year there were 190 males and 42 females under treatment in the asylums, 62 males and seven females were admitted during the year (of whom two males and one female were re-admitted); while 22 males and two females were discharged, and 17 males and nine females died. The net increase in population was therefore 22, males having increased by 25 and females decreased by three. The daily average strength was 246·30 as against 230·18 in the previous year. The capacity of the asylum is for 262 inmates or ·007 per mille of the population. Provision is now being made for the accommodation of another 45.

Sickness and Mortality.

416. There was an increase in the total number of admissions to hospital as compared with last year, 182 patients were admitted to hospital and the average daily sick was 12·56 as compared with 8·75 in 1911. The total mortality was 26 as compared with 21 in 1911. The increased sickness and mortality is explained by the fact that out of 72 patients admitted this year 29 were in bad and nine in indifferent physical health. For the rest the majority of the cases admitted were due to complaints attributable to the morbid personal habits of the lunatics.

Criminal Lunatics.

417. Of this class 31 males and one female were admitted during the year; of the males two were re-admitted, five males were discharged or transferred and ten males and three females died. There were 93 males and six females under treatment at the end of the year.

Finance.

418. The total cost of the upkeep of the asylum was Rs. 27,553 as against Rs. 24,814 in the previous year. The average cost per head was Rs. 111-13-10. The increase is mainly due to higher rates paid for food-grains and to charges on account of works done by the Public Works Department. A sum of Rs. 233 was received from paying patients in 1912 as against Rs. 112 in 1911. There have been no manufactures during the year as the workshop had to be dismantled and has only just been rebuilt.

Central Asylums.

419. The Government of India accorded administrative approval to the scheme for the construction of a Central Asylum for European lunatics at Ranchi. Detailed plans and estimates of the cost of the project have been prepared and submitted to the Government of India and they are now under the consideration of that Government. Plans and estimates for the construction of an asylum at Ranchi for Indian lunatics from Bengal and this Province have also been prepared and submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

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420. The new Indian Lunacy Act (IV of 1912) was brought into force with effect from 16th March 1912.

Indian Lunacy Act.

Sanitation.

[Report of Sanitary Commissioner, Bihar and Orissa, for 1912.]

Establishment.

421. The Government of India have allotted to Bihar and Orissa during this year two of the four additional appointments of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the old provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. There are, therefore, now three such officers in the province in charge of the Bihar Circle, the Chota Nagpur Circle, and the Orissa Circle, respectively. An increasing number of Sanitary Inspectors are being appointed by District Boards and Municipalities; and a scheme is now under consideration of Government to give these men a training in elementary conservancy and hygiene. It is also proposed to appoint first and second class health officers in certain municipalities in the Province in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India.

Doranda Station Committee.

422. The establishment of the temporary headquarters of Government at Ranchi and the construction of a very large number of quarters for Government officials at Doranda rendered it necessary that measures should be taken for the administration of the old cantonment area at the latter place. It was found that there were various objections to constituting it either a municipality or a union under the Local Self-Government Act. A small committee has therefore been appointed by executive order and is responsible for the maintenance of certain roads, street-lighting, the upkeep of open spaces, for water-supply, and for sanitary and conservancy arrangements.

Sanitary improvements in Towns and Rural Areas.

423. During the year under report municipalities spent a sum of Rs. 8,29,345 on sanitation, chiefly on conservancy, water-supply and drainage. District Boards spent Rs. 2,19,532 on sanitation, chiefly water-supply. The most important sanitary works in towns at present in hand are—

(1) *Water-works and Drainage of Gaya.*—The estimated cost of the water-works is Rs. 6,30,000 and of the drainage scheme Rs. 6,80,000. The former is nearing completion.

(2) *Water-works and Drainage of Puri.*—The latter scheme is in hand and outfalls to the sea, and subsidiary drains are being constructed. It will cost when complete Rs. 2,30,000. The water-works are delayed for want of funds.

(3) *Water-works and Drainage of Monghyr.*—The water-works project is practically completed at a cost of Rs. 3,47,000. The surface drainage scheme is in progress: it will cost above two lakhs.

In addition to this comprehensive drainage schemes for Patna, Bankipore and Muzaffarpur are under consideration.

The conservancy arrangements of municipalities are generally not very satisfactory. Some District and Local Boards continue to attempt the clearing of villages by means of a sanitary staff; but the means at their disposal are very inadequate.

The Imperial Grant.

424. Out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 6,62,000 for sanitation one lakh has been allotted to Gaya for drainage and water-supply, over Rs. 50,000 to the Ranchi Municipality and the Doranda Station Committee for general sanitary improvements, and Rs. 50,000 to the Patna Municipality for the same purpose. The remaining allotments are less than ten thousand rupees in each case. Of the whole grant Rs. 2,47,049 had been utilised up to 31st March 1913.

Sanitary Arrangements of Fairs and Centres of Pilgrim Traffic.

425. The usual sanitary and medical precautions were taken in all big fairs and festivals held during the year. A note on the special arrangements at Puri during the *Naba Kalabar* festival will be found in paragraph 397 of this chapter.

The Sanitary Board.

426. The Sanitary Board for this Province was constituted at the end of August 1912. It held only one meeting, the bulk of the work being carried out by the circulation of files. It was reconstituted after the close of the year.

Vaccination.

[Report of Sanitary Commissioner, Bihar and Orissa, for 1912, and Vaccination Return for Bihar and Orissa for 1912-13.]

Small-pox and Vaccination.

427. The death-rate from small-pox is lower during the year under report than at any time during the last decade. The mortality from small-pox is negligible in most parts of the Province, and the only extensive area which reports a high death-rate includes part of the districts of Purnea, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and the Santal Parganas in the north-east; 12,93,474 persons were vaccinated which gives an average of 1,140 to each vaccinator. Of these 25,405 were re-vaccinated. The percentage of successful primary operations is 99·59 and of re-vaccinations 69·33. The total number of operations has fallen by 19,776 since 1911-12. The fall is most marked in Cuttack, Champaran and Monghyr, where it is attributed to cholera and plague. The number of successful vaccinations has also fallen by over 18,000. The attention paid to vaccination in Municipal areas was not satisfactory. In the towns of Gaya, Bihar, Dinapur, Chapra, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Jamalpur, Bhagalpur, Cuttack and Hazaribagh the records show that out of 11,814 available children only 6,316 were vaccinated. The plans and estimates of a Vaccine Depôt for this Province costing Rs. 1,44,000 have been sanctioned and the building is to be put in hand immediately.

The Poisons Act.

[The Report on the Working of the Poisons Act I of 1904 during the year 1912.]

The working of the Poisons Act I of 1904.

428. The year 1912 marked the completion of the first quinquennial period during which the Poisons Act (I of 1904) was in force in the area which now constitutes this Province. In all districts the usual steps were taken to advertise the provisions of the Act and of the rules, and to ensure compliance with them by the public. The classes of persons who deal in poisons include medical practitioners, chemists, druggists and dealers in groceries and spices. The total number of licenses granted in the Province was 96 under section 2 of the Act, and 56 under section 4, as compared with 79 and 82, respectively, in the previous year. The largest number of licenses was granted in the Tirhut Division, and the smallest in Chota Nagpur. The administration of the Act appears for the most part to have been entrusted to the local police, although occasional inspections were also made by superior officers in the course of their tours. The effect of periodical and sudden inspections appears to have been salutary and to have checked to some extent illicit dealing in poisons. Fourteen prosecutions were instituted for breaches of the rules under the Act, of which 11 resulted in convictions. The figures show a decrease on those of the previous year, when 22 prosecutions and 13 convictions were reported. The poison seized was confiscated and destroyed. In some cases part of the fine imposed was given as a reward to the persons who had been instrumental in the detection of offences. On the whole the Act is working fairly well. Mention continues to be made of the possession of white arsenic by Chamars, who use the poison secretly to destroy cattle for the sake of their hides. Remarks on cattle poisoning have become a regular feature of the reports, but the crime is admittedly a difficult one to eradicate. In order to promote the better administration of the Act, the rules in force thereunder have been compiled in a convenient form and will be hung up in every police station for reference.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General System of Public Instruction.

SEE—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1911-12, PART II, PAGES 220—225.

Education.

[Report on the Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for 1912-13.—Statistics of British India, Part VII.—Educational.]

General Statistics.

429. The returns for 1912-13 show 30,219 educational institutions with 847,244 pupils in the Province. This is an increase of 756 institutions and 42,586 pupils over the figures of the preceding year.

Public institutions numbered 26,883 and educated 766,766 students as against 25,962 institutions with 760,874 students in the previous year. The increase is largest under the head Primary schools, there being 23,950 such schools with 674,946 pupils as against 23,249 schools with 645,417 pupils in the preceding year. The number of private institutions further decreased from 3,501 to 3,336, but the number of pupils in them rose from 43,784 to 47,478. The percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age is 27·6, and that of female scholars to female population of school-going age is 3·4. For the whole population of this age the percentage works out at 15·3 as compared with 14·11 in 1911-12.

The total expenditure on public instruction during the year was Rs. 63,65,563 as against Rs. 55,75,514 in 1912; of this sum Rs. 1,77,291 was spent on European education to which Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 63,940. The sum of Rs. 61,88,272 spent on Indian education was contributed as follows, *viz.*, Provincial Revenues, Rs. 23,11,446; District Funds, Rs. 8,24,047; Municipal Funds, Rs. 52,089; fees (including those paid from Mohsin fund), Rs. 18,11,087; private sources, Rs. 10,81,443; Native States revenues, Rs. 1,08,160. There is an increase under every head but the largest (3·68 lakhs) falls on provincial revenues. The total of direct expenditure is Rs. 42,31,939 and of indirect expenditure Rs. 19,56,333. The corresponding figures for last year are Rs. 39,07,349 and Rs. 16,68,165. Of direct expenditure Rs. 2,98,537 was spent on College, Rs. 10,37,934 on secondary schools, Rs. 20,93,737 on Primary Schools, and Rs. 8,01,731 on schools for special instruction. Under indirect expenditure the largest item was that for buildings.

Arts Colleges.

430. The number of Arts Colleges remained unchanged at seven. The Bhumihar Brahman College at Muzaffarpur received a Government grant for the first time. The number of students in Government Colleges rose from 572 to 696, and in private colleges from 850 to 1,026. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 2,44,803 to Rs. 2,57,961 and the contribution from Provincial Revenues from Rs. 1,19,733 to Rs. 1,35,810. The number of students in the Patna College rose from 257 to 331. The cost per student in that College is Rs. 301-4-5 and the cost to Government is Rs. 223-8-6. The Ravenshaw College is not well equipped, but the expenditure from Provincial Revenues rose from Rs. 32,285 to Rs. 35,572 owing to the addition of a Professor of Economics, a Professor of History, a Professor of Persian and a Lecturer in English. The number of students rose from 315 to 365, and the cost per student is now Rs. 155-3-10, of which Government pays Rs. 101-5-6.

Law and Medicine.

431. There were 116 students in the Patna Law College, of whom 75 were reading for the B. L. degree and 41 were in the Pleadership classes. There are also Pleadership classes attached to the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack and to the Tej Narayan Jubilee College at Bhagalpur in which the students numbered eight and 21, respectively, during the year under report. The expenditure on these institutions rose from Rs. 23,464 to Rs. 25,154, of which Rs. 16,302 was met from Provincial Revenues. The number of pupils in the Medical Schools

at Bankipore and Cuttack was 229 and the expenditure on them from Provincial Revenues rose from Rs. 43,378 to Rs. 47,118 during the year under report.

Technical and Industrial Education.

432. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Bihar School of Engineering fell from 159 to 138, but the expenditure on the institution rose from Rs. 39,192 to Rs. 64,352, of which Rs. 58,309 was met from Provincial Revenues. These figures do not include expenditure on the hostel or on scholarships. A committee was appointed towards the close of the year to consider the needs of the school and to frame a scheme for its re-organisation and expansion. The Amin class has been abolished and a two years' course for surveyors substituted for it. The Cuttack survey school maintained by Government had 78 pupils on its rolls on 31st March 1913 as compared with 84 on the same date in the previous year. The fall in numbers is confined to the Bengali element, the number of Oriyas having risen from 39 to 51. The Survey school at Angul receives an annual grant of Rs. 420 from Government. It had 20 pupils on its rolls as against 21 in the preceding year. The number of Commercial schools rose from two to three during the year while the number of technical and industrial schools declined from 36 to 34 with a corresponding decrease in the number of pupils from 898 to 822. A sum of Rs. 22,042 was sanctioned during the year for improvements in the workshops of the Ranchi Industrial School, and arrangements were made for starting a class for motor mechanics, the cost being met in both cases from the Durbar Grant. The weaving schools at Bihar, Sambalpur and Cuttack have been placed under the inspection of the Inspector-General of Prisons. The School at Sambalpur, which is for Gonds, was placed on a permanent basis during the year. At the close of the year the school at Bihar had 20 members on its rolls, and each of the others had 12. Technical and industrial schools in general have been placed under the inspection of the Principal of the Bihar School of Engineering, and the lace-making schools are now under the control of the Inspectress.

Secondary Education.

433. At the close of 1912-13 there were 441 secondary schools for Indian boys attended by 57,998 pupils. This figure includes 83 girls who were being educated in boys' schools. Of these pupils 8,193 were reading in Government Schools, 8,458 in Board Schools, 2,633 in Native State Schools, 23,628 in Aided Schools, and 15,086 in Unaided Schools. Classified according to the stages of instruction 12,982 boys were reading in the high stage, 13,735 boys and four girls in the middle stage, and 31,198 boys and 79 girls in the primary stage. The High and Middle English schools numbered 305 and had 48,170 pupils ; while Middle Vernacular Schools numbered 136 and had 9,828 pupils. A comparison of these figures with those of the previous year shows that the number of English Schools has increased by 1 and of pupils reading in such schools by 3,728 ; the number of Vernacular schools remains the same, while Vernacular school pupils have increased by 316. At the Matriculation Examination 1,747 candidates appeared and 1,250 passed. The total expenditure on Secondary schools for boys during the year is Rs. 10,02,180, of which Rs. 9,25,852 was spent in High and Middle English schools, and Rs. 76,328 on Middle Vernacular schools. Towards the expenditure on English Secondary Schools Provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,75,334, District Funds Rs. 33,882, Municipal Funds Rs. 6,183, fees Rs. 5,22,159, private sources Rs. 1,58,388, and Native States Rs. 29,906. The expenditure on Vernacular Secondary schools may similarly be classified as follows :—Provincial Revenues, Rs. 9,849 ; District, Funds, Rs. 29,969 ; Municipal Funds, Rs. 667 ; Fees, Rs. 22,473 ; private sources, Rs. 11,829 ; Native States, Rs. 1,541. The average cost of educating a boy in a High School was Rs. 25·12, in a Middle English School Rs. 10·99, and in a Vernacular School Rs. 7·77.

Some progress was made in introducing the scheme for the improvement of Secondary Education which was drawn up some years ago by the Government of Bengal and was postponed owing to lack of funds. Contributions out of the Imperial recurring grant were made to 27 aided High schools and 22 Aided Middle English schools to enable them to adopt the scale of establishment prescribed as a minimum standard. Twenty-seven acres of land were acquired at Bankipore for the new Collegiate School and other educational buildings and

proposals were considered for the erection of new buildings for the Government High Schools at Puri, Ranchi, and Muzaffarpur. Common-rooms for students were opened in Government High Schools and small recurring grants were allotted for their upkeep.

Primary Education.

434. At the close of the year under review there were 22,448 Primary schools for boys with 637,505 pupils. Of these 5,889 were reading in Government schools, 10,059 in Board schools, 5,636 in Native State schools, 493,945 in aided schools and 121,976 in unaided schools. The figures given include 46,180 girls reading in boys' Primary schools, and exclude 815 boys reading in girls' Primary schools, and 31,287 boys reading in the primary stages of secondary schools. The total number of boys in the primary stage of instruction in the Province is therefore 623,427. The total expenditure on boys' Primary schools during the year was Rs. 19,25,379 which was contributed as follows :—Provincial Revenues, Rs. 1,58,500 ; District Funds, Rs. 4,94,702 ; Municipal Funds, Rs. 26,769 ; Fees, Rs. 8,81,242 ; private sources Rs. 3,25,449 ; and Native State revenues Rs. 38,717. The cost per head of educating a boy in an upper primary school was Rs. 4·72 and in a Lower Primary school Rs. 2·75. The corresponding figures of last year were Rs. 4·48 and Rs. 2·56. A large part of the Imperial grant under this head has been utilised, both in boys and girls' schools, in increasing the pay of teachers on a scale arranged according to their qualifications. An important innovation is the establishment of superior primary schools maintained by District Boards in each sub-division ; the Board school system is being further extended.

Training of Teachers.

435. A scheme for the development and improvement of the Training School for English teachers at Bankipore was under consideration during the year. The higher grade vernacular training schools of the Province were re-organized on an improved basis and a new school was established at Bhagalpur ; there is now one school of this status in each division of the Province. Including the eight schools maintained by Government in the Feudatory States the total number of Guru and Mianji training schools was 122 with 2,159 pupils. In connection with these schools some important changes were introduced during the year under report. The pay of the Head Pandits was raised and a separate graded service provided for them ; funds were made available for constructing buildings for the schools ; and Rs. 7 was fixed as the lowest rate of stipend to be paid to a teacher who had passed the final examination of a Guru Training School. Sanction was accorded during the year to the opening of a middle vernacular class and the appointment of two additional teachers to the Training College for women at Bankipore. The number of training classes for mistresses remains unchanged at 7 and that of their pupils at 60.

Female Education.

436. The total number of institutions for the education of Indian women and girls at the close of the year was 1,858 with 44,292 pupils. Of these 1,789 schools with 43,006 pupils were classed as public institutions. The greater number of girls, however, are educated in boys' schools, the number of such pupils during the year under report being returned at 53,475. There are thus a total of 97,767 females under instruction as against 94,511 in the previous year. The percentage of girls at school to girls of school-going age is 3·4. A committee will shortly be appointed to consider the whole question of female education.

There is no college for women in this Province. The so-called Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College only trains primary teachers for girls' schools, and is in reality an elementary training school for mistresses. A grant of Rs. 2,856 was made from the Durbar grant for strengthening the staff and a Middle Vernacular class has been opened.

The number of High Schools remains unchanged at 3, and the number of pupils to such schools has remained practically unchanged at 287. The expenditure on these schools shows a decline from Rs. 20,292 to Rs. 15,111, which is apparently due to a curtailment of expenditure on the Ravenshaw Girls' School prior to its transfer to Government. There was an actual rise of Rs. 2,400 in the expenditure from Provincial Revenues. The control of the Ravenshaw Girls' School was assumed by Government with effect from 1st March 1913, and various improvements were then made on it. The other two high schools

at Giridih and Bankipore receive a grant from Government of Rs. 350 per mensem. There has been a nominal decline of one Middle English school and two Middle Vernacular schools, owing to reduction in status of three schools.

Of the 97,767 females under instruction 82,147 were in the Primary stages. The greater part of the Durbar Grant of Rs. 55,000 for female education was utilised in raising the stipends of teachers in Primary schools. The number of model schools rose from 31 to 32 during the year while arrangements were made for opening five others ; and the opening of 16 special schools for Muhammadan girls was sanctioned. The number of industrial (lace-making) schools was returned at five with 249 pupils. The total expenditure on public institutions of all classes for female education rose from Rs. 2,41,751 to Rs. 2,46,384.

European Education.

437. The number of recognised European schools rose during the year from 17 to 20, and that of their pupils from 975 to 1,023. Of the three new schools one ceased to exist at the close of the year ; the other two are at Gaya and Gomoh under the management of the East Indian Railway. The total expenditure on them rose from Rs. 1,42,665 to Rs. 1,77,291. The grant for European education was devoted to the creation of fifty free studentships and of additional scholarships for the children of poor parents, and grants-in-aid were made to certain schools for the construction of buildings and to enable them to maintain a more efficient staff of teachers.

Muhammadan Education.

438. A Committee will shortly discuss the whole field of Muhammadan education. Meanwhile the staff for the inspection of Muhammadan schools has been strengthened by the appointment of a special Deputy Inspector for Tirhut and the substitution of two Deputy Inspectors for the Sub-Inspectors in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The number of Mianji training schools has been increased from seven to ten, of the sixteen special schools sanctioned for Muhammadan girls eight have already been opened ; and new model Maktabs were opened in the districts of Saran, Champaran, and Purnea. The total number of Muhammadan pupils rose during the year from 94,457 to 103,631. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to Muhammadan boys of school-going age was 18·7, while the general figure for all castes and creeds was only 15·3. The number of Muhammadan pupils in schools and colleges rose from 1,541 to 1,874 and in secondary schools from 55,034 to 59,115.

Education of Special Classes.

439. According to the returns of 1912-13 the number of aboriginals (both Christian and non-Christian) under instruction was 61,920 against 52,917 last year ; that of indigent classes of non-aboriginal native Christians was 1,431 against 779 ; and that of indigent classes of Muhammadans and Hindus 45,035 against 44,425.

Reformatory School.

440. There were 420 boys in the Hazaribagh Reformatory School on 31st March 1913 as against 461 on the same date in the previous year. Of these 163 only came from this Province, and the remainder from Bengal and Assam. The total expenditure on the school rose from Rs. 1,14,940 to Rs. 1,23,682, but the receipts amounted to Rs. 34,420 against Rs. 27,903. The net increase of cost to Government was therefore trifling in spite of the revision of the establishment and the new rates of pay which took effect from the beginning of the year under report. The nature of the instruction given remained unchanged. During the year Government appointed a Committee to meet once a year and consider the needs of the school.

Hostels and Physical and Moral Instruction.

441. The number of hostels for Indians rose during the year from 403 to 454 and that of their inmates from 12,291 to 13,726. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 3,95,798 to Rs. 4,56,215, of which Rs. 55,986 against Rs. 45,125 was contributed by Provincial Revenues. A scheme for giving recurring grants to aided schools to enable them to provide efficient superintendence and medical care for their boarders was submitted to Government and sanctioned during the year under review. The divisional reports all allude to the increased interest which is being taken in school games. Drill is regularly taught in all Government and aided schools ; and a whole-time drill master has been appointed to each of the first grade training schools. A Committee is to be convened to discuss the question of moral and religious instruction in schools.

Literature and the Press.

[Statistics of British India, Part VII.—Educational.]

Publications registered.

442. The total number of Hindi books published during the year 1912-13 was 115. The bulk of these consisted of works on religion, mythology and miscellaneous subjects and of lyrics and school books. None deserve special mention. Only 14 books were published in Urdu. Of these one is a useful publication dealing with the Homœopathic system of medicine. The total number of Oriya books published during the year was 340. These consisted mainly of works on religion, mythology and poetry; none require any special notice.

Newspapers.

443. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published during the year was 47 against 43 in the preceding year. Of these ten were in English, while four had English as well as Vernacular editions; the rest were in Vernacular. Their circulation is very limited, few of them having a list of 1,000 subscribers. Of the newspapers which appeared in Bihar and Orissa only the *Ali-Mudabbir* and the *Ittihad* are of importance. Both these Urdu papers probably owe their origin to the increased interest in affairs in the Near East. The *Ittihad* has since ceased publication. As a result of the creation of the new Province the *Beharee*, the leading English newspaper of Bihar, is now published daily instead of weekly.

Scientific and Literary Societies in Bihar and Orissa.

SEE—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1911-12, PAGE 229.

Arts and Sciences.

Nil.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology.

Administration.

444. Towards the close of the year under report the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, was placed in charge of the Archæological Section of the Indian Museum and his headquarters transferred from Bankipore to Calcutta.

Exploration.

445. The most important work of the year is the exploration of the site of Pataliputra, near Patna, rendered possible by funds placed at the disposal of the Government of India by Mr. Ratan Tata of Bombay. A large portion of a vast pillared hall of Mauryan (date 3rd century B. C.) has already been excavated.

Treasure Trove.

446. Seven cases of Treasure Trove, consisting mostly of coins, are reported from this Province during the year. In two cases the whole, and in three cases part, of the finds were acquired by Government.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

SEE—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1911-12, PAGE 231.

Ecclesiastical.

447. The Ecclesiastical establishment in this Province paid entirely or in part by Government consisted during the year of seven chaplains of the Church of England at Dinapore, Cuttack, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Ranchi, and Bankipore.

Veterinary Department.

[Report of the Veterinary Department, Bihar and Orissa, for the year ending 30th June 1913.]

Veterinary Instruction.

448. The number of students from this Province who were on the roll of the Bengal Veterinary College at the end of the year was 17, of whom nine were Biharis, six Oriyas, and two came from Chota Nagpur.

Civil Veterinary Department.

449. There was a decided improvement in the reporting of cattle-disease during the year, and this result is attributed as much to the increased interest taken in the matter by District Officers and Police as to improvements of method. The chief causes of cattle mortality were rinderpest and *Hæmorrhagic Septicæmi;* and in the case of the latter disease an experiment has recently been initiated in the Chota Nagpur Division of combating it by means of locally trained inoculators. The total number of preventive inoculations performed by the staff of the Department during the year was 22,124, an advance of over 6,000 on the figures of the previous year. Much assistance was accorded to the Department in combating the prejudice against inoculation by leaders of the Hindu religion in North Bihar and Orissa.

Dispensaries.

450. No new dispensary was opened during the year. In all 25,159 animals were treated in the 22 dispensaries under the supervision of the Superintendent, showing a decrease of 1,552 as compared with the number treated during the previous year, which is due to the fact that the general public do not appreciate the usefulness of these institutions.

Staff.

451. There were five Inspectors and 61 Veterinary Assistants under the control of the Superintendent during the year. To improve the staff arrangements are being made to recruit the subordinate officers from the agricultural rather than the clerical classes.

Breeding Operations.

452. Besides the cattle-breeding farm maintained by the Bettiah Estate the Local Government are making arrangements to start a Government cattle-breeding farm in North Bihar, the object of which is to improve the general breed of cattle. An officer of the Indian Civil Service was on special duty from November 1912 to March 1913 to make a preliminary study of the cattle of the Province and to collect general information regarding the various breeds, grazing grounds, the milk and hide trades and the like. The results of his enquiries will be useful to the Veterinary Department in its endeavours to arrest the deterioration of agricultural stock throughout the Province.

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